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## ANNIVERSARIES.

*Condensed from the Boston Recorder.*

### ANNIVERSARIES IN BOSTON.

*Massachusetts Bible Society.*—The twenty-first anniversary of this Society was held on Monday, P. M. the 24th ult. Rev. Dr. Pierce presided; and Rev. Drs. Holmes, Wisner, Fay, Brown, Codman, and Rev. Mr. Going, took part in the exercises.

Mr. Going spoke of the popularity of Bible Societies, as probably one reason why they received less support than other benevolent objects. They are so generally approved, that each person seems to feel there will be enough to do the work without him. He spoke also of the forwardness of other sections of the country in the cause; and hoped that this Society would put on new vigour.

Dr. Brown (formerly from this part of the country) treated of the salutary influence of Bible Societies on those who support them, and on the various denominations to unite them. He adverted to the special effort of the general society for supplying the country in two years; and maintained that it might be done with perfect ease, if the early examples of this character should be closely followed.

It appears by the report, that during the year past, there have been distributed and sold 130 large bibles, 56 large testaments, 996 small bibles, and 1295 small testaments. The amount of money now in the treasury, is $770.90, besides $2800, in permanent fund.

The distribution by this Society the past year has been chiefly to Sabbath schools, and to such individuals as have applied for copies for themselves or to distribute among the destitute.

Alluding to the resolution of the special effort of the Parent Society, the committee say in conclusion of their report—

"Every friend of the bible and of man must rejoice in this resolution, and in the progress making towards its execution, and will be ready and desirous to do all in his power to further its accomplishment. This Society might render efficient aid, particularly by supplying funds, and your committee cannot doubt that this and every other practicable assistance will be promptly and cheerfully supplied."

*Massachusetts S. S. Union.*—The fifth annual meeting of this Union was held on the 25th ult: Dr. Fay, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Among others who took part in the exercises, were Rev. Messrs. Foot, Holmes, and Pond; each of whom pointed out some of the benefits already derived from the labours of the General Agent, and the importance of sustaining the Board in their efforts to furnish his support.

To relieve the Union from present pecuniary embarrassments, it was recommended to all the auxiliary unions to take up a collection, the balance of which, after defraying the expenses of the year, &c. to be paid into the treasury of the American Union, for the benefit of the great valley of the Mississippi. On Thursday, at an adjourned meeting, the following resolutions were passed :-

*Resolved*, That the report of the Board now presented be accepted, and circulated under their direction.

*Resolved*, That while this Union cherish with lively gratitude a sense of obligation for the distinguished services of Sabbath school teachers, it is earnestly and affectionately recommended to them, faithfully to prepare for the instruction of their respective classes, by availing themselves of the helps now put within their reach, that they may make full proof of their responsible ministry.

*Resolved*, That this Union consider it exceeding desirable that every pastor should give his Sabbath school teachers an expository lecture, or sermon, on all the lessons given to his school.

The resolutions were accompanied by appropriate addresses.

The Board of Managers first state some of the most important improvements and changes which they have laboured to effect, and to which they would now direct the attention of every auxiliary. They then present a view of the present condition of the auxiliaries, and of what has been actually accomplished by the efforts of the Board. This is done by referring to extracts and tables, exhibiting the most important facts from the reports of auxiliary schools and unions, and by a brief account of the doings of the several committees of the Board.

It is evident from these statements in the report, that the cause continues to flourish. Visiting committees are becoming more punctual; teachers have effected much by familiar, friendly visits; clergymen feel an increasing interest in the subject; and in some instances Sabbath schools have been resolved into temperance societies. The Union continues to print many of its own books, and is decidedly opposed to "the introduction of fictitious books" into its libraries.

The aggregate of the statements relating to the 447 schools embraced in the Union, makes the whole number of volumes in the libraries of auxiliaries, 80,198; whole number of teachers, 8,209; of scholars, 57,327; of teachers who have joined the church the last year, 129; of scholars, 274; and of ministers or those preparing for the ministry, 120. This statement is probably not as large as it would have been, if each school had reported, and reported correctly. Some Unions have an apology for their imperfect returns, on account of their recent organisation. Some schools reported their average attendance, or the winter number, instead of the whole number who attended the summer school. Others stated only the **bound** volumes in their libraries, who reported **all** last year.

*American Tract Society, Boston.*—The sixteenth annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday the 26th ult: Hon. William Reed in the chair. Rev. Messrs. Shepherd, Robinson, Cleaveland, Holmes, and Green, took part in the exercises.—Resolutions were passed in favour of the monthly distribution, and of the importance of an increasing sense of dependence upon God, whose blessing alone can render effectual the efforts of the Society.

By the report, it appears that the fire in January (Dr. Beecher's church, &c.) destroyed about $2500 of the Society's property. The circumstance has called forth many liberal contributions.

The receipts of the last year, with a small permanent fund, originally $2000, now $1,462.40, of which only the interest and 15 per cent annually of the principal can be disposed of, have amounted to $11,102.06. The expenditures have been $9624.07; leaving in the treasury $1477.99, only $15 of which is disposable fund.

Nothing has given so much prominence to the Society, and set it before the community with such a definite object, as the system of monthly distribution. The committee have earnestly recommended it to the auxiliaries, and it is becoming extensively adopted. Between 60 and 70 auxiliaries have it in successful operation, and as many more have prepared to commence it. Interesting reports of its success are almost daily received. From one town, we are told that the religious society has been greatly increased in consequence of it; from another, that the sanctuary has been more fully attended since it was adopted; from two others, that temperance societies had grown out of it; from another, that the Sabbath school and bible class have both been increased, several intemperate men hopefully reclaimed, and the temperance society strengthened by its aid; from another, that the minister acknowledges great assistance from it in his parochial duties; from still another, that of 500 families, only *two* are known to refuse the tracts; and from all the towns, which have reported their success, that the effects of the system are most happy.

*Massachusetts Missionary Society.*—The thirty-first anniversary was held in the Park street church: Dr. Woods in the chair. Rev. Messrs. Perry, Storrs, Green, Bond, and Hewitt, and Rev. Dr. Codman, took part in the exercises. The following resolutions were adopted :—

*Resolved*, That the object of the Massachusetts Missionary Society commends itself to the earnest prayers and cordial co-operation of all who love Zion; and that neither the old wastes of Massachusetts, nor the infant churches that have sprung up amid the desolations of error, can be safely neglected in this age of religious enterprise.

*Resolved*, That while we rely wholly on the power of the Holy Ghost to give success to the means of extending moral reformation, we are bound to use those means with all perseverance; and yield to no discouragement, arising from the magnitude of the work, or the extent of the difficulties attending it.

*Resolved*, That the great designs and judicious measures of the A. H. M. Society deserve the liberal patronage of all who love Zion in this commonwealth; and that we will do all that lies in our power to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who have resolved to send the gospel to every village of this land.

In Massachusetts, 63 congregations have received appropriations the past year, to the amount of $5679. In New-Hampshire 1, and in Maine 31 congregations, have received appropriations to the amount of $1,000, making the whole number of congregations aided by your funds 77, ten more than were aided last year. Of the 67 which drew upon the treasury last year, 14 are not found on the list of those you have aided during the year just closed. Seven of the churches will probably need no further aid. Of the 24 churches recently added to the list of the Society, eight are infant institutions, and sixteen old wastes.

Revivals of great power have not been enjoyed so extensively as in some former years. Yet in Adams, Barnstable, & Dennis, God has wrought wonders. His people have been made glad, and many of his enemies have been subdued unto him. In Cohasset, in Dighton, in Limington, and Boxborough, the Spirit of the Lord has come down within a few weeks, and collected some precious trophies of his power, especially from among the youth, giving promise of still greater blessings. And there is scarcely a spot on which you have expended labour, that has not furnished its "first fruits" unto the Lord. Nearly all your missionaries report some additions to the church, and some instances of recent conversion.

Beside, let it be remembered, that without charitable aid from you, or from some other source, none of the seventy-seven congregations would now have been enjoying the ministrations of the gospel. Under these ministrations, they are led to contribute of their substance largely to the support of the cause of Christ. Not less than 500 souls have been hopefully born again, and nearly as many added to the visible church. It may be safely estimated that not less than 6000 children are enjoying Sabbath school instruction, and 2000 youth are enrolled in bible classes, in these feeble and dependent congregations. Temperance Societies also are formed in nearly all of them.

The missionaries establish benevolent associations in every field of labour; and several hundreds of dollars have been received this year by the Society from these sources.

In June last, the General Association of Massachusetts recommended a more thorough organisation of the churches to aid this Society. The committee relied upon this, and confidently believed they might with safety adhere to the rule they had adopted the year before, with the approbation of that body, to reject no properly attested application for aid. But it is necessary now to state the humbling fact, that the churches have not met the expectation indulged; and that, without more liberal support, it will not be possible to maintain the rule in their future operations. We are already involved in debt. We are now pledged in the sum of nearly $7000. We have no resources but in the compassion and the wealth of the christian community.

*Pastoral Association of Congregational Ministers.*—Rev. Dr. Woods preached the annual sermon from Psalm cxix, 33, 34. The sermon set forth the proper exercise of reason on religious subjects, as opposed to idle or useless speculation, &c. The application of the discourse was replete with the counsels and warnings of sound wisdom, against that propensity of inquisitive minds to speculation on religious topics, which has done so much mischief in the world. The speaker gratefully acknowledged that there is, in the state of our churches and the ministry, much that is encouraging; and did not disguise his belief that there is much also that is alarming. Great diversities of opinion prevail, and there are obvious tendencies to still greater differences. There is a mighty commotion in the elements of the intellectual and moral world. These are ominous circumstances; and, unless God shall interpose, the American churches may become like the seven churches of Asia. But what is the remedy? One is, for ministers to keep their reason within its province. Let the bible be their sole guide, both as to their doctrines, the modifications of their faith, and the manner in which truth is exhibited. Let them go just as far as the sacred writers go, stop where they stop, think as they think, and speak as they speak. But what if we deem an opinion very important, which lies beyond our bible knowledge? Let us not urge it; for if we press such things into discussion, we shall differ. Let us not do just what the enemies of our religion wish for; just what would offend the God of love.

*The American Unitarian Association*—met on Tuesday evening at the Federal street church. The whole number of churches in their connexion, is stated at less than 200. Of ministers there are still less. There are about two thirds of these who belong to Massachusetts.

The means which the association possessed for propagating their sentiments were summarily presented, such as newspapers and other periodicals, tracts and other books, and above all, the theological school at Cambridge. Mr. Savage, on moving the acceptance of the report, congratulated the Society on the rapid progress of their sentiments, and drew a contrast between their standing at the present time, and twenty years ago, "when the name Unitarian was a term of reproach." Mr. Sullivan dwelt principally on the importance of the theological school at Cambridge, eulogising its professors, and deploring the illness which had taken them from their post, as also the extremely limited resources of the institution. Judge Story eloquently illustrated the same topic. Mr. Pierpont gave an account of his flattering reception by the people in the west, in his late mission to the valley of the Mississippi. He found there two classes; one, those who wish *to be led*. These would prefer the Roman Catholics, as they possess the advantage of *infallibility*. The other, those who think for themselves. Those will be either infidels, or Unitarians; for they will prefer the god of nature to the God of Calvinism.

So much for American Unitarianism.

*American Temperance Society.*—At a special meeting of this Society, held on Monday the 24th ult. a change was effected in the constitution, by which members may be added to the Society without the ceremony of special election. This change seemed to be called for by the general progress of reformation. The fourth article now reads as follows :—

"Any person who pays to the treasurer of this Society five dollars annually, or who has paid or shall pay thirty dollars at any one time, shall be a member of this Society; provided the donor shall also subscribe to the following declaration :—I do hereby pledge myself to an entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, except when prescribed by a temperate physician in case of sickness."

*Auxiliary Foreign Mission of Boston and Vicinity.*—This Society met on Thursday evening, the 27th ult. J. Tappan, Esq. in the chair.

The receipts by the treasurer from the various Associations connected with this Society, during the past year, were $4742.79, which is less than the amount reported at the last anniversary. There has been a continued decrease in the amount of the contributions; and the committee urge upon every member to examine into and ascertain the causes of that declension.

The following resolutions were proposed and adopted :—

*Resolved*, That a great increase of personal piety is indispensable, to enable the church to achieve the great enterprise of evangelising the world.

*Resolved*, That in the view of this meeting, there is not only encouragement, but imperious necessity, to make extraordinary efforts to increase the funds of the American Board.

*Prison Discipline Society.*—Owing to the multitude of meetings, that of this Society was necessarily postponed to Friday, the day on which the Recorder was issued. Abstract of the report next week.

*Boston Ladies' Jews Society.*—The disposable and the permanent funds of this Society are stated in amount at $4309.21.—One hundred dollars have been paid the past year for the circulation of bibles and tracts in Palestine, through the hands of the American missionaries, who are now probably on the field of labour.

The usual payment of one hundred dollars for the education of Jewish children in Bombay, is fully justified by the recent accounts of the state and prospects of education in that increasingly interesting part of India.

Mr. William G. Schauffler, to whom another of our appropriations has been made, is known to the members of the Society as a gentleman of approved character, originally from a German colony in Russia, who has been studying for some years, with great success, at the Andover theological seminary, to fit himself for a mission to the Jews. He completes the prescribed course of studies preparatory to the ministry, next autumn; has been accepted by the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as a missionary to labour under their direction, and by that committee has been commended to us, for our support, as a missionary to the Jews residing within and around the cities of Smyrna and Constantinople. Our Society has engaged to support Mr. Schauffler on the basis of the resolutions adopted July 19th, 1822, which refer him for directions in his mission, to the prudential committee of the Board of Missions, in whose judgment, experience and faithfulness, we repose entire confidence; with the understanding that he shall go out next autumn, or a year from that time, as shall seem most advisable, on the whole, to the body of men to whom the decision of that question properly belongs. Should Mr. Schauffler be allowed to enjoy the advantages afforded at Andover, till near the close of 1831, he will, with the blessing of God, be uncommonly well furnished for his work, and will then be able to go out (which is very desirable) as a naturalised citizen of the United States.

Our prospects of being able to do much for the recovery of God's ancient people from their spiritual wanderings, were never so flattering as they are at present. The set time to favour them seems to be approaching, if it has not already come. Else why all this yearning of the christian church towards them? If the King of Zion has not designs of mercy, why incline the hearts of his people towards them with such fervent desires for their good? And why so much of a disposition to inquiry among the Jews themselves? In this point of view, the field which we propose to occupy, has a very extraordinary interest. Thirteen Jews were banished from Constantinople, at the commencement of the last year, for embracing the christian religion; and forty others were then anxious to make a similar profession. It now appears that at least one hundred and fifty in that same city have this desire; nor may it be possible for the civil arm long to restrain them; for it is a most cheering fact, that all this disposition to our Lord Jesus Christ as the Messiah, appears to be favoured by no earthly considerations whatever.

*The Election Sermon*, on Wednesday noon, was pronounced by Dr. Channing, from John viii, 31, 32, in which he attempted to illustrate spiritual freedom; or the freedom of the mind, its importance and influence.

*The Sermon before the Massachusetts Convention*, on Thursday, was by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, from John xviii, 36. The characteristic differences between the kingdom of Christ and all other kingdoms, were lucidly stated in several particulars; and the duties and responsibilities of his ministers appropriately enforced. Their rewards and encouragements were also exhibited. The general remarks, with which this discourse was introduced, at all times important, received additional emphasis from the "signs of the times;" and in the progress of the discourse principles were continually developed, which ought to be pondered well by every member of the community.

## COMMUNICATION.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### MODERN INFIDELITY.

*(Continued.)*

It is an old and tried maxim, that "a man is known by the company he keeps." With about the same degree of truth it may be affirmed, that men in general are characterised by the books they habitually choose to read. Men of business, it is true, are often thrown into the society of persons, who are "no company" for them; and professional men and students find it equally necessary to consult literary and scientific books, the immoral and irreligious tendency of which they cannot approve. The *necessity* of the case always determines the nature of the exception. Good men, when thrown into bad society, will hasten out of it as soon as possible; and men who judge rightly as to books, will relieve themselves from every unnecessary perusal of those which are of a deleterious tendency. The circumstances are parallel. Want of discrimination in either case, is want of personal character, and will be attended with similar results.

Men are social beings. They naturally love company; and an undue indulgence of this propensity will eventually throw them among vile associates. The same social principle, too, is seen among the multitude who read chiefly for amusement. The unrestrained gratification of such a taste, will tend, with equal certainty, to drive them to a perusal of vile books. The enticement may be gradual. Men and books, of every character and description, are to be met with. The worst may possess a little that is valuable, and the best much that is not good. The descent, therefore, is easy, and the habit of indulgence often lessens the power of discrimination.

Every town or village has its "loungers," who if not absolutely vicious, are in the high roads of temptation, and are daily becoming more injurious to themselves and to others. Every reading community, also, has its "devourers," a class equally useless, who, for the mere purpose of "killing time," will read every thing, without thought or reflection, that comes within their reach.

The lovers of society are often unduly influenced by the considerations of fashion, of wealth, of rank, of influence. Though these things should not be totally disregarded, they have their temptations, which are sufficiently powerful to lead the unwary and the unsuspecting astray. In like manner, the lovers of literature are often biassed by names, distinctions, and circumstances of popular favour. Who that pretends to modern taste in reading, presumes to neglect any thing that is praised by the critics, or smiled upon by people of fashion!

Literature, like human society, has its intruders and its favourites; its fashions and its freaks; all of which will press upon us with their claims of indulgence and fellowship. These claims are not easily resisted; and the more we yield to them, the more they will continue to demand of us.

Now, who does not see, in this view of the subject, that the immense flood of popular productions which is continually poured in upon the reading community, is exerting an influence in favour of infidelity and irreligion, that is unspeakably great? Look at the character of those productions. Romances in prose and poetry—novels—strange adventures—histories, well charged with the sentiments of the fashionable and the high-minded, and filled with the achievements of titular vileness, and with the strangest mixtures and anomolies of dignified virtue and vice. These are all the rage! The demand for them is perpetual and insatiable. The stream which furnishes the supply is continually becoming deeper and broader; and the waters are turning foul, by the increasing rapidity of the current.

In all these productions, every thing must be done to the life. The social principle pervades the whole. The reader feels himself to be actually in company with the writer. He witnesses the adventures, converses with the characters, engages in the quarrels, participates in the achievements, and makes the sentiments of every hero his own. At least, he is liable insensibly to imbibe the principles of the writer with whom he is thus conversant. He cultivates a sort of fellow feeling for him, much as the frequent visitor or the lounger does for his associates, or the man of fashion for his models or admirers.

What I am here insisting upon, is not idle speculation. It is plain matter of fact. I appeal with confidence to the experience of every reader for testimony. What Christian, for instance, ever read Byron, without feeling the irresistible conviction that he was in company with a hardened infidel, whose circumstances were desperate, whose mind was dark as midnight, and whose gloomy forebodings, in the midst of all his flights of genius, seemed like the kindling foretastes of a world of future retribution! What man possessing a pure mind, ever read Burns, or Moore, or even Byron, without feeling convinced that he was seeking his amusement from the society of polished libertines and brothel-mongers! Who has read for a long time the celebrated novels of Scott, without realising that the man with whom he has thus been conversant, is in every respect a man of the world; a man who possesses emphatically the *spirit* of the world; a man who thinks every thing of earth, and nothing of heaven! In short, where is the person who has been a devourer of plays, or novels, or histories, or poetic romances, who has not at the same time felt that the grand distinctions between virtue and vice, religion and irreligion, truth and error, sound doctrine and skeptiscism, have been continually lessening in his apprehension!

This, I will venture to say, has been in modern times the uniform result of experience. If the studious cultivator of literature has sometimes been differently affected, and the discriminate reader has also been equally exempt from the unhallowed influence of such publications; these it should be remembered, are but the favoured exceptions to a general rule, which tend rather to establish its importance, than to weaken its force.

I admire genius as much as any one; but I will never worship it. Especially will I refuse to bow at any shrine which is surrounded with defilement. Wherever it is consecrated to purity, to honour, to patriotism, to intelligence, to virtue, and to religion, I will venerate it. At present, with comparatively a small number of exceptions, the productions of modern genius are of a far different character; and the extent of their influence upon the manners, the morals, the principles, the religion of the community, is absolutely incommensurable.

*(To be continued.)*

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It is now generally understood that there are two classes of Quakers, which are fundamentally opposed to each other in doctrine—the *Hicksite* and the *Evangelical*. The following appears to be a specimen of the latter class :—

*From the American Pastor's Journal.*

### THE AGED FRIEND.

Passing through the town of W. in the state of Vermont, in the spring of 1825, I overtook and entered into conversation with an aged man, whose address soon convinced me that he belonged to the Society of Friends. On informing me that he would be eighty-three years old the present week, I remarked, "The Lord has lengthened out your life to an unusual age." "Yes," he replied, tears starting in his dim eyes, "when I think what God has done for me, words fail to express my gratitude. I have indeed arrived at a good old age. The friends of my youth and manhood lie in the grave.—Two wives have fallen by my side, and nearly all my fourteen children are dead. I have been a soldier; at one period I was in an engagement fourteen days in succession. But I am done with fighting. It is unchristian work. Young men have said, on hearing my age, "Father P. you can live but a few days more;" but long ago they were hid in the tomb, while I am spared." I was forcibly struck with the feeling manner in which this was uttered; but was unsatisfied whether his gratitude flowed from a heart in love with the character and requirements of God. I therefore inquired, "Has your heart ever been changed from a love of sin to holiness?" "Yes," he replied, "I think so. Oh, the mercy and grace of God. He bore with me long. I was seventy-two before I received that light." I inquired, "Did you ever feel yourself a great sinner, and perishing in need of a Saviour?" He answered quickly, "Did you ever see hell flash in your face, and feel yourself lost? How can we repent, unless convinced that we have sinned? Forty years I carried a heavy burden. I was unwilling to submit to Jesus; but when I came to him, he gave me rest. He removed my burden of sin, and gave me earnest of the Spirit, and oftentimes, oh, blessed be God, he gives me a cordial reviving to my soul. It is pure, sweet, peaceable, the best I ever tasted."

I could not but survey the aged Friend with warm affection. I had thought, perhaps I may be serviceable to this old traveller to the grave; but like "the prudent man, who foreseeth the evil and hideth himself," he had hid himself the ark of safty, and made the warning voice unnecessary. To prolong the conversation, I asked him, "What think ye of Christ?" He replied, "Christ is my only hope. He is the hope of a ruined world. I have been a Deist. I have tried every way. Once I endeavoured to be a Universalist; but I could not prove that "the wicked shall not be turned into hell, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." I am a great sinner, and think frequently with grief how long I sinned against God. But Jesus has died." Christ crucified was to him the power of God and the wisdom of God.

He informed me that he had lately joined the society of Friends; that his ancestors were among the first settlers of Plymouth, and that he had been dedicated to God in his infancy. He was very temperate. "The Lord," he observed, "has made me a healthy drink. I prefer it to all others. I have seen such misery flow from ardent spirits, that to witness against them, I discard them entirely." Doubtless his temperance had contributed greatly to his advanced age and excellent health. He was a firm believer in the bible, which he called his book, the best of books. He looked upon the grave as the termination of his trials and sorrows, and to be desired by one so old, whose heart was comforted by a hope of immortality. Observing I beheld his trembling with pity, he said with a smile, "These hands will soon be quiet in the grave." He expressed much satisfaction with our interview. "I know not," said he, "but that thou art a counterfeit; but I love thy discourse; I cannot but love where I perceive this light." His views respecting christian exertion and sacrifice for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the renovation of the world, were far from being what the spirit of the times demands; which may be owing to the peculiar mould into which his religious sentiments have been cast. When parting, he laid his withered arm on my shoulder, and said, "My son, the Lord has borne with me long.—Seventy-two years I lived without God and without hope; but bless the Lord, oh, my soul, Jesus is now precious." Tear after tear stole down his cheeks, while a heavenly serenity beamed in his countenance. How different, I thought, are these expressions of penitence, faith, and vital piety, from what I have been accustomed to hear in the conversation of Quakers. I bade him farewell, and turning away, involuntarily exclaimed—Soon the Saviour will end your pilgrimage, and say, "Friend, come up higher."

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A Christian's life is but a short trial of his graces.—*Mason.*

## OREGON INDIANS.

The following is one of the current articles of the day. We know not how much importance should be attached to it :—

There are many things in the religious faith and observances of this people, which bear a strong analogy to the Jewish ritual.

Besides the instances above, they observe days of humiliation, fast and prayer. They have, annually, a religious celebration, which continues seven days, on which occasion they make a mock sacrifice of a prince, return thanks for past favours, and implore the benediction of their god, *Quahootze.*

The Chopunish nation have huts appropriated especially for women, where they must retreat and observe the rites of purification. No person is suffered to approach these deserted females ; and even their food is thrown to them, at a considerable distance.

From these circumstances, and many others, that might be mentioned, of their dress, ornaments and customs ; from the great resemblance in complexion, figure, manners, and even language, which these people, and those on the islands in the Pacific, bear to the inhabitants of the island of Cracatoa, laying in the entrance of the straits of Sunda ; an important inference may be drawn towards accounting for the origin of the aboriginal inhabitants of the northwest coast of America.

It is probable that the dispersion of the Jews effected, in part, the settlement of some of the islands in the Indian ocean, and that the wars between the Chinese and Tartars, which were continued from 200 to about 86 years before Christ, kept the inhabitants of these two countries, as well as those of the contiguous islands, in constant distress and jeopardy of their rights. These sons of Jacob, therefore, might have been induced to migrate to islands in the Pacific, farther remote from the seat of oppression.

The fact of the dogs, which are wholly domestic, and the constant and inseparable companions of the Indians, being the same species of dogs with those in the East-Indies, does much in settling this question.

Many, if not all the tribes north of De Fuca straits, were once cannibals. It is believed, however, that for many years past, their sanguinary appetites have been not so well set, and that they have abandoned a practice the most horrid, and the most shocking to human nature.—*Kelley's Sketch.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INFANTS.

The following remarks upon this subject, are copied by the New-England Herald, from Dr. Witherspoon's letters on education :—

I would recommend to every parent to begin the establishment of authority much more early, than is commonly supposed to be possible ; from the age of eight or nine months. You will perhaps smile at this, but I do assure you from experience, that by setting about it with prudence, deliberation, and attention, it may be completed by the age of twelve or fourteen months. Do not imagine I bid you to use the rod at that age ; on the contrary, I mean to prevent the use of it, in a great measure, and to point out a way by which children of sweet and easy tempers may be brought to such a habit of compliance, as never to need correction at all ; and whatever their temper may be, to need much less than upon any other supposition. This is one of my favourite schemes ; let me try to explain and recommend it.

Habits in general may be very easily formed in children. An association of ideas, is, as it were, the parent of habit. If, then, you can accustom your children to perceive that your will must always prevail over theirs when they are opposed, the thing is done, and they will submit to it without difficulty or regret. To bring this about, as soon as they begin to show their inclination by desire or aversion, let single instances be chosen now and then (not too frequently) to contradict them. For example, if a child shows a desire to have any thing in his hand that he sees, or has any thing in his hand with which he is delighted, let the parent take it from him ; and when he does so, let no consideration whatever make him restore it at the time. Then, at a considerable interval, perhaps a whole day is little enough, especially at the first, let the thing be repeated. In the mean time, it must be carefully observed, that no attempt be made to contradict the child in the intervals. Not the least appearance of opposition, if possible, should be found between the will of the parent and that of the child, except in those chosen cases, when the parent must always prevail.

This experiment, frequently repeated, (if done with coolness and prudence), will in a little time so perfectly habituate the child to yield to the parent, whenever he interposes, that he will make no opposition. I can assure you from experience, having literally practised this method myself, that I never had a child of twelve months old, but who would suffer me to take any thing from him or her, without the least mark of anger or dissatisfaction. You will easily perceive how this is to be extended gradually and universally, from one thing to another, from contradicting to commanding them.

Is there no danger that the learned men of modern times will become wiser than the wisdom of Solomon? He has told us, that the man who *spares* the rod *hates* his child. To be serious, however, we have not the least doubt, as to the practicability or the importance of the plan here proposed. There may be occasions enough for using the rod after the child has been cured of open rebellion against its superiors. To withhold the rod when it is needed, is of course to abuse the child, and to offend against the injunctions of a heavenly Parent.

# TEMPERANCE.

*From the Vermont Chronicle.*

## WEST-INDIES.

George Kimball, Esq. who has just returned from the West-Indies, has given, in the N. H. Statesman, a detailed account of the commencement and progress of temperance in those islands. On his arrival at Bermuda, he designed to keep his "abstinence principles" secret, to avoid ridicule. This he found impossible. He was therefore obliged to give those with whom he associated an account of the Temperance Societies in this country, of which they had heard but little, and to defend their principles. Great surprise was expressed, "that such a mighty change could be wrought in the short space of three years, in the drinking habits of the people. One gentleman exclaimed, that these Temperance Societies alone would make us a great people." Mr. Kimball "was in Bermuda six weeks, and in that time the subject of temperance became there a very general topic of conversation ; and what could hardly have been anticipated, many persons, and several of them in high official stations, embraced the system, and entered upon the course of total abstinence ; and on his leaving, they were about forming Temperance Societies." The principal merchant in Warwick erased the article of brandy, in an order he was making out for goods from "home," being determined to purchase no more, and many other traders were expected to follow the example.

Mr. Kimball does "not arrogate to himself any extraordinary influence" in effecting this resolution. He addressed himself "to sensible and fair-minded men. They would at once concede that the world might be challenged to produce a single argument in favour of the use of spirit, when they could scarcely open their eyes without beholding poverty, crime, sickness, and death, traceable only to its use." "These considerations," he says, "in Bermuda, preceded me to Turks-Island, whither I sailed from Bermuda ; and on my arrival, the subject was immediately agitated there. During my stay of eight days, a meeting of the people was called, and a Temperance Society formed ;" of which he gives an interesting account. He expresses his opinion, "that in those places, in one year, the consumption of the article will be as much reduced, and the habit of using it as disreputable, as it has become in our most favoured regions of abstinence."

Mr. Kimball mentions some other interesting facts. One is, that a gentleman of Turks-Island, Richard V. Dunscomb, Esq. three years ago, convinced of the deleterious effects of the free use of ardent spirit upon the black population, proposed to his slaves to receive, in lieu of their allowance of rum, clothes and other substantial comforts of life. A few only of them acceded to his proposal at first. He opened an account with *them.* One after another followed the example, till, as he informed me, two sable old fellows only remained, who could not be persuaded to forego their rum. Mr. Dunscomb is now said to have the most able, healthy and effective *company* of slaves in the islands."

If the experience of the unscientific negroes, who "are constantly engaged in severe toil, under the scorching rays of a vertical sun, reflected back by the beds of salt beneath their feet, with an intensity which to us would be insupportable," goes for nothing, other testimony is furnished. "His majesty's ship Blossom, Capt. Owen, with thirteen officers selected for their peculiar qualifications and fitness for the service, is now on a survey of the coasts, harbours, reefs, &c. of the Bahamas, and it chances that these officers, without exception, abstain wholly from the use of ardent spririt."

The Bermudians, it seems, gave themselves to the work of promoting, as well as practicing, temperance.

"Several gentleman of high standing in that Island, having adopted the temperance system, and satisfied that its effects would be salutary, were unwilling that its benefits should be confined to themselves. With that warm-hearted benevolence by which they are characterised, they zealously applied themselves to ameliorate the condition of their coloured population, by persuading them to discontinue the use of the "alcoholic venom." The result of their exertions was, that a great number of them, who had always been accustomed to a free and unrestrained use of it, abandoned it entirely, and seemed surprised that they had so long considered it necessary to their health and comfort."

### SCORCHING TIMES.

During the sessions of Cincinnati Presbytery, at Pleasant-Ridge, the first week in April, a sermon was delivered on the origin, progress, evils and cure of intemperance, from Isa. xxviii, 1.—"Wo to the *drunkards* of Ephraim, whose *glorious beauty* is a *fading flower*, which are on the heads of the fat valleys of them that are *overcome* with *wine.*"

This sermon and an address delivered the next day by one of the ruling members, fell like fire and brimstone upon a number of topers, who till then had remained unscorched, except with internal fires, kindled in their breasts by ardent spirits. To a proposition for the formation of a temperance society, these victims of folly made the most decided resistance. One said, "I am no lawyer, nor doctor, nor preacher : I am a farmer, and if this business goes on, what is to become of my rye and fruit and potatoes ? By turning these into whiskey, I make money ; and if this be prevented I shall have no money to pay my preacher nor my doctor nor lawyer, and I will never sign such a paper while my head's hot !!" A respectable elder rose and said, "I will sign the paper ; for my wife and I this morning have cast out all our whiskey, apple-brandy and cherry-bounce, (amounting to between thirty and forty gallons); and we intend to have no more as long as we live ;" or words to that effect.

Another, whose central fires were already producing volcanoes in his visage, said he had heard but one side of the question, and should be glad if some one would preach from Deut. xiv, 26—"And thou shalt bestow that money, for *wine* or for *strong drink*, or for whatever thy soul desireth."

Others were collecting their families, to prevent them from putting their names to the constitution of a Temperance Society ! Alas ! alas ! and these were professors of the religion of Christ, which announces that a drunkard cannot inherit the kingdom of God ! "O that they were wise ; that they understood this." But in the face of this opposition, and in the midst of the confusion occasioned by it, a very respectable society of males and females was formed. The line of separation is becoming more and more visible. The Lord is purifying the sons of Levi, and the time is at hand when the promise made more than two thousand years ago shall be fulfilled. "For," Jehovah said by Malachi, "from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles ; and in every place incense shall be offered to my name, and a *pure offering.*"

### WHALE SHIPS WITHOUT LIQUOR.

An "owner" called at the office and said, that two vessels in which he was concerned, had recently sailed from an eastern port without any distilled liquors to drink. Not only was there none taken in the ship's stores, but the men took *none in their private stores.* This he knew, for the ship was searched. In manning the two ships with thirty men each, *only one* declined to go when the condition was mentioned to them. This shows how easy a reformation is, when it is set about in earnest.—*Sailors' Mag.*

### REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The classis of Long-Island have passed several decisive resolutions in favour of the temperance cause, to be read in all their churches. They "recognise the principle of total abstinence from spirituous liquors, as the only principle of safety for the temperate, and recovery for the intemperate ;" and recommend the formation of societies, to the consistories, and to all the members of their churches and congregations.

### EARLY PROFLIGACY.

A Mr. Coyle, writing in the Philadelphian, says : "A gentleman of my acquaintance, a few days since, informed me, that he knew of forty *children* in his neighbourhood, who are at this time *habitual drunkards !*" The editor adds, that he "unites with Mr. Coyle in bearing testimony, that many young lads, and even little children, are given to the use of ardent spirits, and are often intoxicated."

In the town of China, in the county of Genesee, a short time since, there were three distilleries of ardent spirits in full operation. Now there are none. No merchant or grocer sells ardent spirit in that town ; and two of the tavern keepers furnish no ardent spirits to the traveller. 350 of the inhabitants are members of the temperance society, on the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits. China is a flourishing town, containing 2400 inhabitants.

Our village trustees have, it appears, licensed *fourteen* more groceries, making in all, *forty-seven.* Palmyra, Pittsford, Canandaigua, and probably many other villages in this section of the state, have refused to license *any.* In which has the public good been best consulted ?—*Rochester Obs.*

# INTELLIGENCE.

### CREEK MISSION.

The following extract of a letter from Rev. W. F. Vail, dated Union, Feb. 25th, appears as a communication in the last number of the Connecticut Observer :—

"We have now sixty children and youth in our school, and might have many more if we could take care of them. These scholars belong to the Osages, Creeks and Cherokees ; half of them to the Creeks ; one third are Cherokees, and the rest Osage children.

"There has been for nearly a year, a revival of religion going on among the Creeks. It is a continually progressing attention to religion. *The Spirit of God is with them.* They number about thirty hopeful conversions within a year. It fell to me, in the course of providence, to preach to them through the last summer, and part of the fall, every other Sabbath. I never felt in any place, that I was doing more good, in sowing the seed of divine truth, amidst errors and darkness. Yet even there, the ground had been in a measure prepared, and the furrows softened by the Spirit of God. I continued my labours among them, till arrangements were made for Mr. Montgomery to succeed me, who now visits them every other Sabbath. Lately I have discontinued my labours there and at the garrison, in consequence of the crowd of children at the mission, requiring a superintendance of paternal care and monitorial watchfulness.

"One of our scholars, a Creek, has entered his name for the missionary work among the Creeks. He is a full blooded Creek, and is truly an interesting man. I expect another in a few days to study for the same purpose. We are not wholly without the presence of Jesus at this place. Two or three among the youth are enquiring. I preach to the school every Wednesday evening, and preach on the Sabbath three sermons, besides attending some other meetings."

*Premium Offered.*—A benevolent individual has placed in the hands of the undersigned, the sum of $50, to be awarded by Rev. James Milnor, D. D. the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Rev. Absalom Peters, to the author of the best tract, showing "the importance of the gospel, its ministry, its Sabbath, and its ordinances, to the well-being and perpetuity of our free institutions."

"I consider," says the donor, "that a well written tract on this subject, will bear directly on the interests of all the benevolent efforts of the day in behalf of our land, and will be the means of doing immense good. The tract should be such as to make the older states feel the importance of the religious institutions in the new ; and the new states, the importance of immediate efforts to plant the gospel among themselves."

The manuscripts must be presented on or before October 1, 1830, and each accompanied with a sealed envelope, containing the name of the writer, which will not be opened except in case of the successful tract, and should be addressed (post paid) to William A. Hallock, 144, Nassau-street, New-York.

*Important Triumph in favour of Christian Liberty.*—In the beginning of February, the tribunal of correctional police, at St. Quentin, condemned several Protestants for a violation of the law, which prohibits meetings of more than twenty persons, by assembling for the performance of divine service without authorisation. An appeal having been made to the tribunal of law, the sentence has been quashed, as contrary to the 5th article of the charter, which authorises all persons to profess freely their own religion.—*Paris paper.*

*Protestant School for Young Ladies.*—An institution, arranged on the model of the celebrated school at Charleston convent, has just been established at South-Boston. The system of instruction is to be maternal, giving girls a thorough domestic education, without neglecting the elegancies of polished life. It is to be wholly conducted by ladies, except their masters will give lectures in the languages, music, &c. Mrs. Ellen M. Gibbs, Mrs. Child, editor of the Juvenile Miscellany, and Miss Prescott, are the superintendents at present.

*Hartford Female Tract Society.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 28th ult. A report was exhibited, from which it appears that the scheme of distributing tracts to every family in the city has been pursued with fidelity and success. Very few reject the tracts ; and this small number appears to be lessening.

A subscription has been filled at Buenos-Ayres, for the erection of an English church in that place. The number of British subjects resident in the province is estimated at 4000 ; and 1000 or 1200 British sailors visit the country during each year. The King has appointed a chaplain. The plan of the church is taken from the celebrated ancient temple at Eleusis.

The Connecticut school fund is now estimated at $1,892,000. The dividends during the past year have amounted to $76,513.50. This money is apportioned among the several school districts according to the number of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, which number, in the whole state, was, at the last enumeration, 85,015.

At a meeting of the presbytery of Buffalo on the 12th ult. Rev. *B. B. Gray* was ordained and installed pastor of the church and congregation of Sheridan, (Chautauque co.) Rev. *Obadiah Beardsley* and Rev. *Timothy Stillman* were ordained at the same time as evangelists.

On Wednesday the 5th of May, Rev. *R. K. Rodgers* was installed pastor of the pesbyterian church of Bound-Brook, N. J. Sermon from 1 Cor. i, 21, by Rev. Charles Hodge, of the theological seminary at Princeton.

# REVIVALS.

*Utica.*—It has been suggested to us, that a more particular account of the work of grace which has for some time past been witnessed in this village, would probably be acceptable to our more distant readers. The fact that so much of sloth, of worldliness, and of apathy, has been visible here upon the face of christian society, has perhaps had an undue influence upon us, as to the question of publishing accounts of what the LORD has been doing in the midst of the place. It required some resolution to say, that the Lord was carrying on a special work of grace, when the generality of Christians seemed, comparatively speaking, to be ignorant of the fact, and to manifest so little of the revival spirit. But we have been wrong. Let *God* be magnified. Let *his* work be acknowledged, whatever may be the condition or circumstances of his professed people. He is able to glorify himself, though they should be put to shame ; and sometimes his hand appears the more conspicuous and wonderful, when it is apparently disconnected with ordinary means.

During the last autumn, it began to be seen, that christian tenderness and sympathy and affection were gradually increasing; that a something more than usual attention was paid to the preached word ; that sinners were more ready than of late they had been, to listen to public and private admonition. The change for many weeks was so gradual, as scarcely to be perceived, till the early part of the winter ; when it became more manifest that the Lord was at work by the special operations of his Spirit. First one, and then another, and then another, were seen to bow to the sceptre of his mercy, after a short season of pungent conviction for sin. For a time, not more than one case in a week was reported ; afterwards, two cases a week were witnessed, for a term perhaps of six or eight weeks. Then there were two or three weeks, in which from three to seven were manifest. After this the number again diminished.

The work has been characterised by stillness and solemnity, rather than by special effort among Christians, or sinners. There has been more of tender interest than of strong excitement, and more of sloth, we fear, than of real faithfulness, among professors. The work has evidently been the Lord's, as seen in the gentler distillations of his Spirit. There has been some visiting from house to house. There have been many prayer-meetings, and a few meetings for special religious inquiry. In a few instances, comparatively speaking, there seems to have been a wrestling spirit of prayer. The monthly distribution of tracts, also, has been evidently blessed. Several clear cases of conversion may be distinctly traced to this source of instrumentality. The work, it is hoped, has not entirely ceased. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the probable number of subjects. Perhaps in all the presbyterian and baptist churches, there may have been somewhat more than one hundred, upon a moderate estimate. The Methodists also appear to have been revived.

About a year ago there were also some favourable appearances in the place, attended with perhaps twenty or thirty cases of conversion.

*Boston.*—We formerly noticed the encouraging aspects at Boston. The New-York Evangelist says—"It is supposed that at least six hundred persons are now attending the enquiry meetings, in the several evangelical churches of different denominations. "It is the Lord's work, and marvellous in our eyes."

*Rhode-Island Baptist Convention.*—Interesting reports of the state of religion were given at the late meeting. Patucket and Bristol have been peculiarly favoured places. "Hundreds are numbered among the recent converts there." Providence and Patuxet, and some other places, have been favoured.

The following appears to have been copied by the Vermont Chronicle from one of the political papers of that state :—

"The present season seems likely to be one of great and glorious interest to the church and community through this region. We apprehend that there has been no time, for many years, in which revivals of religion were so numerous and powerful as at this present time.—In the parts of New-York adjoining us on the west, including about every town between Whitehall and Plattsburgh, there have been, or now are, very interesting seasons of revival, in which churches of every denomination richly participate. In Cornwall, a silent but very powerful work has been for some time progressing ; and we learn that about fifty have already been added to Rev. Mr. Bushnell's church. In Shoreham, forty-nine were added to Rev. Mr. Morton's church, at the last and preceding days of communion ; and we understand that nearly as many have united with the baptist church, within the last few months. In Orwell, a most powerful revival has already added about one hundred to the methodist, baptist and congregational churches. In Benson, forty-seven have been lately added to Mr. Francis' church. In Castleton, (a place endeared to us by very many recollections,) thirty-seven were admitted into Mr. Steele's church, the last communion day ; and this, we understand, is less than half the whole number of recent conversions. In Pittsford, also, a most interesting state of things now exists ; and probably several other towns, not remote, might be similarly mentioned.

"In our own town, (Middlebury), it is perhaps proper to say, that every thing exists which is calculated to call up the whole church to most vigorous and untiring exertion; and every consideration, of which the human mind can possibly conceive, seems to press upon every individual among us, an immediate examination of the only subject that is of real importance to him, either here or hereafter.—*Vt. American.*

# SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

*Fruits of S. S. Instruction.*—The fourteenth report of the New-York Sabbath School Union mentions, that in one of the schools, within a few months past, four of the scholars had died, leaving behind them evidences of genuine piety. Three of them were members of one family. A notice of two appears in a late Observer, which we present in a condensed form :—

"Joseph B. C——, the first of their number called away by death, was about seven years of age. He very early evinced a strong desire for religious instruction, and would listen to his parents for hours, asking such questions as plainly indicated that his mind was not absorbed in the pleasures of childish play. He delighted much in devotional exercises, and was always unwilling to retire to bed until he had joined in family worship, and has frequently been known to leave his bed, and kneel with his parents, while they offered the evening sacrifice. He was very fond of the Sunday school, and it was with difficulty he could ever be prevailed upon to remain at home, although of a delicate constitution. He would long for the Sabbath to come. Towards the last of his life, he appeared from his conversation, to be much exercised in his mind, desiring to be alone, or with his parents, and would converse with them often on the subject of dying, appearing apprehensive that he would not live long. To his mother he said, he could think of nothing but dying, and asked many questions about his future state. He would often remind his little sister (aged about four and a half years) of the great importance of always telling the truth ; and would frequently lead her into a retired room, and kneel down and pray with her. He was violently attacked with the croup. During his illness, he was asked whether he wished to live with his father here, or die and go to his heavenly Father. He answered, I wish to be with my heavenly Father. His disease was distressing, and but little was said to him ; but he manifested no fear of death. He died on the evening of November 1st.

"Zenas D——, was the next of this little circle to pass the dark valley of the shadow of death. He was about seven years old. He would often question his teacher respecting particulars in his lessons, and was far in advance of scholars of his age, in intellectual improvement. His parents impressed upon his mind the duty of prayer, and he was daily in the habit of repeating the Lord's prayer, and a morning prayer. One day he asked his parents to learn him a new prayer. His father answered, "The little hymn your sister Mary used to repeat will be a good prayer for you." (Lord, teach a little child to pray, &c.) After his father had finished his family devotions one morning, he continued on his knees, and repeated, in a very solemn manner, his prayers, and the hymn above mentioned. This practice he continued on several mornings. His mother informed him that prayer did not consist in repeating a form of words, but in the desire of the heart. Soon after he was taken sick, his mother told him if he lived to see the next Sunday, she would request the prayers of Mr. S. (the minister), and his teachers in the Sunday school, in his behalf; and asked him which they should pray for, that he might get well, and enjoy the pleasures of this world, or that he might have a new heart ? He answered with emphasis, "a new heart." But would you not rather get well, and be a man ? He replied, "I had rather have a new heart than any thing else." The day before he died, his father asked him if he knew he was a sinner, and had a bad heart ? He answered, "Every body are sinners, and have bad hearts." How then do you expect to go to heaven ? He replied, with a smile, "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." "Yes," said his father, "and he says—Suffer little children to come unto me." Zenas continued, "and forbid them not, for of such is the kinkdom of heaven." A few hours before his death, his mother asked him if he thought he should get well ? He said, No. She said—Are you not afraid to die ? No. She repeated the questions, and, with a lively smile, he returned the same answers. She asked him what he loved most. He said "God ;" and shortly after triumphantly expired, Saturday, March 6."

Such indications as the above are very encouraging to the faithful teacher. How far they are evincive of *genuine* piety, can scarcely be ascertained from a mere written notice. Much depends upon the *manner* of saying and doing things ; upon the method and circumstances of prayer ; upon the apparent change of temper, deportment, &c.; and still more, perhaps, upon the special views of doctrine which appear to be cordially received and cherished. Those who have the care of such children have the best opportunities of gaining evidence from them.

# WESTERN RECORDER.

### UTICA: JUNE 8, 1830.

*Proceedings of the General Assembly.*—We gave last week a general notice of these proceedings for the first week of the session. Papers since received from Philadelphia and New-York, enable us to furnish further particulars.

The number of ministers and delegates within three days amounted to nearly two hundred.

The memorial of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, for a Western General Assembly, and a counter memorial from the Presbytery of Columbus, were presented on Saturday. There is no probability of the Assembly being divided according to the request of the petitioners.

The question whether any persons who are not professors of religion should be allowed to vote for ruling elders, was decided in the negative.

The Assembly's Board of Missions reported on Monday the 24th. It contains a recommendation that all the Presbyteries, which choose to co-operate with the Board, appoint from their own body executive committees, &c. The subject called forth considerable debate, but the recommendation was finally adopted.

On the 25th ult. an overture was laid before the Assembly, from two Presbyteries in Tennessee, inquiring whether the Assembly's Board of Missions have constitutional power to refuse to appoint missionaries who are in good standing with their Presbyteries, on account of particular theological views ; two instances of this nature having recently occured. The subject called forth much "able, animated, and pleasant discussion ;" and on a subsequent day the Assembly adopted the following resolution :—

"*Resolved,* That while the Assembly do not recognise in the Board of Missions, the authority to sit in judgment upon the orthodoxy or morality of any minister who is in good standing in his own Presbytery ; yet from the nature of the case, they must exercise their sound discretion upon the expediency of appointing or withholding an appointment from any applicant, holding themselves accountable to the General Assembly for all their official acts."

*State of Religion.*—The report of the Presbyteries abounded with interesting details relative to temperance, the Sabbath, Sabbath schools, missions, &c.; but it would seem *by the details,* that revivals have been less extensive, the past year, than usual ; "although many events of that kind, of the highest interest, were reported."

For ourselves, however, we would remark, that the face of things has much changed within a few months past ; that many of the reports wore probably written before this period commenced ; and especially, that churches are not now in the habit of making such full statements on the subject of revivals as formerly. Formerly, perhaps, they were sometimes too sanguine ; now they have evidently fallen into the opposite extreme. Probably, there are now many places reported under the general head of barrenness, which four or five years ago, might, under the *same circumstancs,* have afforded cheering testimony to the gracious influences of the Spirit. So far as this backwardness to acknowledge the work of God proceeds from genuine self-distrust and humility, it will be approved of the Master ; but so far as it proceeds from unbelief or worldly policy, it must be universally deprecated. The question is a momentous one.

The Evangelist furnishes us with minutes on this subject, which we present in a condensed form :—

*Londonderry* reported that the youthful mind within their bounds, was coming more and more into contact with the word of God, in bible classes and Sabbath schools. The wonderful progress of the cause of temperance, has made the past a memorable year in their history.

*Champlain.*—In a more prosperous state than any preceding period. Revivals in most of the congregations connected with the presbytery, and in those under the care of members of presbytery. At least 300 hopeful conversions.—Revival still going on, and encouraging them to hope for larger blessings. In the towns of Champlain, Malone, Plattsburgh and Beekmantown, the displays of grace have been the most signal. A larger proportion than usual of the converts have been among the middle aged. Temperance Societies have prepared the way for this revival. A majority of the members have become pious. The Sabbath is becoming better observed. The influence of papal emissaries much diminished, and confined chiefly to emigrants from catholic countries.

*Troy.*—The open and bold profanation of the Lord's day has diminished. Thirty mercantile establishments have closed the traffic in distilled liquors, and a still greater number are making arrangements to do so. God has smiled on several of the churches. In East-Granville a five days meeting was followed by an extensive revival. In Hebron the work has been rapid and glorious, numbering more than 100 subjects. Revivals in Troy, Glen's Falls, Whitehall, &c.

*Watertown.*—Much to deplore ; some feeble churches have declined, and some appear to be near to ruin. But there have been also a number of interesting revivals, in which several prominent infidels had been brought to bow to Christ, and rejoice in his salvation. Temperance has surpassed their most sanguine anticipations.

*Oneida* complained of the declension of the spirit aud power of religion, and of the prevalence of error and infidelity, but had had also several refreshing showers of grace. In Augusta, the revival had come in the midst of division and strife. Revivals also, in Western, Trenton village, Warren, Rome, &c.

*Chenango.*—Some remarkable outpourings of the Spirit. In one town 500 had been added to churches of different denominations.

*Onondaga* reports much opposition to the cause of temperance ; the enemies of truth and

righteousness not insensible to the progress and prospects of the good cause.

*Tioga.*—Sabbath schools in all their congregations, but not one of them use the catechism, an evil which the presbytery are trying to remedy. Temperance Societies embrace about 800 members. Many shops, that were mere tippling houses, have been obliged to close their concerns.

*Geneva.*—The western agency of the American Home Missionary Society have supplied nearly all the destitute churches with ministers. Presbytery had passed resolutions against the use and sale of ardent spirits, as inconsistent with the christian character. Every member of their churches had withdrawn from the business, or were preparing to withdraw. In *Canandaigua*, a tavern-keeper removed his bar and ceased to sell spirituous liquors. Since that time, six of his family had experienced religion, and the traveller found his house a place for the worship of God.

*Hudson.*—Profanation of the Sabbath lessened. Several revivals, in Ridgeway, West-town, Centreville, &c. Converts generally between the ages of twelve and twenty.

*North-River.*—Sabbath breaking has become more daring, but less general. One glorious revival, and several smaller ones. Few churches wholly passed by.

*New-York.*-Some additions to all the churches. Those most favoured have been Sweet-Hollow, Brooklyn, and Union Church, and the coloured presbyterian church in the city. Cedar street, Laight street, and Canal street, have also received considerable accessions. Encouragement from the attention to baptised children. Sabbath schools better understood and appreciated. Public sentiment quite changed on the subject of temperance. This reformation not a substitute for religion, but intimately connected with it.

*Newark.*—Bold efforts have been made to break up the foundation of all that is good, and they have not been wholly unsuccessful. Still there had been a general improvement in morals, particularly on the subject of temperance. Several revivals. In Wantenago, since October, more than 120 had been added to the church.

*New-Brunswick.*—Additions little more than supply the members lost by death and removal. One congregation has twelve Sabbath schools, containing more than 800 scholars.

*Newton.*—Revivals in Flemington, Amewell, and 85 added. Several who had been much opposed to religion. In Baskingridge, 60 have been added. Several confirmed drunkards have been reformed. Temperance has evidently had a salutary effect on the tone of piety in the churches.

*Philadelphia.*—No very signal revival in any of the churches. Many had been gathered in, as usual, under a work of grace, that was silent, gradual, and unostentatious. Harmony and reciprocal affection prevails, notwithstanding differences of opinion on questions of expediency. Mariner's church prospering much more than heretofore. Its prayer meetings thronged and solemn. Several seamen converted, and added to different churches.

*Baltimore.*—Mariner's congregation in a very interesting state. Condition of Maryland improving, particularly in regard to temperance and Sabbath schools.

*Northumberland.*—Aided to build up waste places. Sabbath more carefully observed by professors, and more opposed by its enemies.

*Ohio.*—Western Theological Seminary prosperous. Jefferson College has 150 students, of whom 60 are professors of religion. Profanation of the Lord's day has increased, since it has been denounced a crime to petition for its honour. Church of Rome making new efforts. A paper recently established at Pittsburgh, to oppose the benevolent operations of the day, is supposed to be under Jesuit control.

*Detroit.*—First report ever presented to Assembly. Population increasing with unexampled rapidity. Four revivals. The cause of God going forward. Have benevolent operations, auxiliary to A. H. M. Society, under whose auspices they wish to continue There is opposition enough; but the friends of Zion are neither scared, nor discouraged, nor provoked.

*Grand-River.*—Conferences of the churches have been recently established, with great advantage. There were other reports highly interesting from *Missouri, Miami, &c.* The remainder were referred to the committee to report on the state of religion.

*Anniversaries.*—We finished our notices of the New-York anniversaries last week; and to-day we give an abstract of the proceedings at the anniversaries in Boston. The latter are spoken of as having afforded no small degree of christian interest. They related chiefly to benevolent operations within the limits of Massachusetts.

As a general remark, this year, it may be said, that the anniversaries called forth less of display than formerly, and more of the true spirit of pious susceptibility. The meetings, particularly in New-York and Philadelphia, were numerously attended, and the proceedings were calculated to enkindle the liveliest emotions.—Still, the soul that weeps for Zion in secret places, will see enough in the general apathy of the churches, to call forth the mingled tears of regret. Nor is this in the least degree inconsistent with the sincerest offerings of humble gratitude. Nay, we will go further, it is the natural result, we might almost say, the *unavoidable* result of *genuine* gratitude. While the world yet lies in wickedness, and the constituted "light of the world" continues to throw so much darkness upon it, it becomes us at all times to rejoice with trembling, and to mingle the tears of regret with every token of holy exultation.

*Wealth a fearful Snare to the Rich.*—A sermon of Dr. Spring, by this title, appears in the National Preacher for the month of May, which we hope will be extensively perused by wealthy professors of religion. Text—"How *hardly* shall they that HAVE riches enter into the kingdom of heaven!" Many are disposed to explain away the meaning of this passage, while they continue to *hoard up riches*, to their own infinite hazard, as well as the curse of their posterity; but they shall one day discover the meaning to be awfully momentous. The direction of the Master is, "*Occupy*," not spend nor hoard up, "till I come." We are to occupy as faithful stewards; not as owners. Through the talent committed to us, we are to bring forth the more abundant, not the less increase, to the glory of God. Do the "thriving" professors of our land *feel the force* of this requirement?

Nor does this subject address itself exclusively to the professor. The preacher affectionately asks the rich, who are not pious—

"Is there not fearful reason to apprehend that you will never enter the kingdom of God? Every thing is leagued against you. O, this pride of life; this forgetfulness of God; this confidence in riches; this incessant care and vexation; these golden treasures; how are they like a millstone about your neck, sinking you down to perdition! But if you perish in the midst of mercies, is not the fault your own? O, tell me, will you perish because God is kind? because he gives the means of great usefulness, as well as happiness?"

Such sentiments are timely. Would that men might lay them to heart, before the "*rust*" of their shining treasures rises up in judgment against them. James v, 1, 2, 3. Covetousness is no doubt the reigning sin of the land.

*The late Gordon Hall.*—The Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society, for the month of May, contains, among a variety of interesting matter, a well written article from Dr. P. of Andover, which furnishes some pleasant recollections of this missionary. The following, as copied from the Mirror and Observer, contains an important moral:—

"Mr. Hall had received an urgent call to settle over a parish in Connecticut, where he had preached a few Sabbaths, with the express condition, "that if the people of the place should be ever so united, and earnestly desirous of his stay, his preaching to them should not be considered as implying any obligation on him to remain there." This call he declined, because he had devoted himself to the preaching of the gospel in heathen lands. "To many," says the writer of this article in the Register, "it seemed a visionary thing in Mr. Hall, that he should decline an invitation to settle, attended with so many attractive circumstances, and so much prospect of usefulness. But I never can forget with what a glistening eye and firm accent, this youthful pioneer of foreign missions, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, said, "No; I must not settle in any parish of christendom. Others will be left, whose health or pre-engagements require them to stay at home; but I can sleep on the ground; can endure hunger and hardships. God calls me to preach to the heathen. Wo to me if I preach not the gospel to the heathen."

*Departure of Missionaries.*—Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, and Rev. Francis Mason, with their wives, embarked for the Burman mission on Sabbath evening, the 22d ult. from the port of Boston. The services on the Sabbath were held in Rev. Mr. Knowles' church; and the parting exercises on the beach called forth the strong feelings of christian sympathy. The missionaries are sent out by the Baptist Board.

*Obtaining Subscribers.*—The Religious Intelligencer says, truly, that the business of "soliciting subscriptions by the means of travelling agents, is both expensive and irksome."—If local agents and individual patrons would generally exert their influence in favour of religious journals and periodicals, subscriptions would be continually augmenting, without the least difficulty Friendship, to be sure, as some one says, is "rather lazy stuff;" but has not *benevolence* something to gain by the increase? Do not the times demand, imperiously, that every Christian in the land should be furnished with the reading of intelligence?

"*Fit to be perused on the Sabbath.*"—This phrase is beginning to make some figure among a few of the journals, that are in favour of excluding secular matter entirely from the religious papers. It should be remembered, however, that religious papers are not *distributed* on the Sabbath. They are also, we believe, generally *received* on week days; and as they go into the hands of many who take no other papers of any kind, it seems desirable that they should contain intelligence, at least to some extent, on almost every subject that is important to Christians. After all, there is *some danger* that these papers will be *abused* on the Sabbath, and it is useless to conceal the fact.

*Assembly's Board of Education.*—The annual sermon before this Board was preached at Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. by Dr. Phillips, of New-York. The Board have under their care, 55 beneficiaries. Its receipts, the past year, have been $6000; its expenditures, $4,000; leaving a balance of $2000, exclusive of the Society's engagements.

*The American Citizen.*—We understand that the first number of a new secular paper, bearing the above title, is to be issued in this village to-day, by G. S. Wilson. We hope that the new paper will be found to maintain a uniform, desirable and consistent character.

*National Philanthropist & Genius of Temperance.*—The proprietors of this work contemplate removing it to New-York, provided sufficient patronage can be enlisted. A good move, we should think.

The dedication of the new Dutch Reformed Church of this village, is to take place on Thursday the 17th instant. Dr. Ludlow is expected to preach the sermon.

The late arrivals from the Sandwich islands mention that ten members had been added to the church in Honolulu, at a recent sacramental occasion.

## POLITICAL.

### CONGRESS.

*The Indian Question.*—The Indian bill, as we mentioned last week, finally passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 26th ult. ayes 102, nays 97. Two amendments having been made to the bill in the House, it was returned to the Senate for concurrence.

The question on the first amendment of the House, providing that the lands to be given in exchange to the emigrating Indians, shall not be such as are included within the limits of any organised state or territory, was taken, and it was concurred in.

The question then came up on the second amendment of the House, to insert at the end of the second section the following words:—"Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorising or directing the violation of any existing treaties between the United States and any of the Indian tribes;" when Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend the amendment of the House, by adding the following:—"and that, until they shall choose to remove, the said Indian tribes shall be protected from all encroachments, according to the provisions of the said treaties." Lost, ayes 17, nays 26.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then moved the following amendment:—"And that all such tribes be protected according to the provisions of said treaties, until they shall choose to remove." Lost, ayes 18, nays 24.

Mr. Sprague next moved to amend the amendment, by inserting as follows:—"That such treaties shall be executed according to the true intent and meaning thereof." Lost, ayes 18, nays 24.

The question then recurred on concurring with the second amendment of the House, given above, and it was carried in the affirmative, without a division.

*Colonial Trade.*—On Wednesday the 26th ult. the President sent a message to both houses of Congress, informing them that he was daily expecting the definite answer of the British government, to a proposition submitted to it by our minister, upon the subject of the colonial trade; and although no decision had been made at the date of the last advices, yet from the general character of the intercourse between Mr. M'Lane and the British ministers, there was sufficient reason to expect a favourable result, to justify his submitting to Congress the propriety of authorising him to carry into effect any arrangement which might be concluded, by issuing a proclamation. The message was referred, in each house, to the committee on commerce.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill, providing, that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that Great-Britain will open the ports of her colonial possessions in the West-Indies, and on the continent of South-America, to the vessels of the United States, subject to no higher duties or restrictions than those imposed on British vessels; that then the President should be authorised to issue his proclamation, opening the ports of the United States to British vessels, coming from the colonial possessions aforesaid, subject to no higher duties or restrictions than are imposed on vessels of the United States.

In the afternoon, the Speaker announced to the house, that he had received a message in writing, of a confidential nature, from the President of the United States; whereupon the galleries were cleared, and the house remained in secret session from 5 till half past 8 o'clock.

The doors were then opened, and it appeared that the injunction of secrecy had been removed from the proceedings, though not from the President's message; that the bill "to amend the acts to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain," reported this morning, had been under consideration, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill being subsequently read the third time, Mr. Strong said he did not rise to discuss the bill, but wishing the responsibility for it should rest on those to whom it belonged, he moved the yeas and nays; and the question being taken, the bill passed, ayes 105, noes 28, and was sent to the Senate.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the colonial trade bill (after a short time spent in secret session) was taken up and passed by a large majority.

[The confidential message from the President to the House of Representatives, received on Thursday afternoon, is understood to have been made for the purpose of communicating dispatches that day received from our minister in England. The letters from Washington, however, concur in stating, that notwithstanding the House immediately passed the bill which had originated in the anticipation of a different result, these dispatches gave little encouragement of a favourable termination to the negociations in relation to the West-India trade. It is even mentioned that a distinguished member of Congress had received a letter from Mr. M'Lane, stating that all his efforts and exertions upon the subject of the colonial trade had been fruitless, and that the question was apparently no nearer a close now, than it was two years ago.]

*The Veto.*—On Thursday, the President of the United States returned to the House of Representatives, (in which it originated), the bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Washington turnpike road company, in Kentucky, with his objections to its becoming a law. The message on this subject is of great length. The President, if we understand him correctly, admits the power of the general government over the subject of internal improvements, where the government retains the jurisdiction; and says he might not feel it to be his duty to interpose the executive veto to the passage of a bill appropriating money for such works as are authorised by the states, and are national in their character.—But he denies the nationality of the work embraced in the present bill, and disputes the expediency of entering upon an extensive system of internal improvement, in the present state of the finances of the country. He speaks of "a supposed connection between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties;" and denies that there is any necessary connection between them. He declares that "so long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from him a temperate but steady support;" that it "is sustained on the ground of its consistency with the letter and the spirit of the constitution; of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of the majority of the people; on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment."

The message was read through by the clerk, and heard with great attention. When the reading was concluded, there arose a hurried and anxious debate, involving no principle of the bill, but merely the question whether the bill should be reconsidered instanter, or whether the reconsideration should be postposed until to-morrow. During the whole of this proceeding, there was a constant tendency to debate the main question, and an effort on the part of the chair to confine the debate to the question of postponement. Finally, as by common consent, it was agreed that the reconsideration should be postponed until Friday, by which time the message, it was supposed, would be printed, and in the hands of every member.

On Friday, the House took up the question, whether the Maysville road bill should pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President? A very angry debate followed, which was confined principally to the western members, and lasted about three hours; when the question was taken, and the vote stood—ayes 96, nays 90. So (it requiring two-thirds of the house to pass a bill against the President's veto) the bill was defeated.

*Duty on Salt, Molasses and Rum.*—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the bill to reduce the duty on salt, and the bill to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a draw back on rum distilled from foreign molasses, were read the third time and passed; the former 105 to 83, and the latter 117 to 60. [These bills afterwards passed the Senate, by large majorities.]

*Treaty with Denmark.*—The Senate, on Saturday, ratified the treaty recently concluded with Denmark, by which our merchants and insurance companies, who suffered by the Baltic spoliations during the war in Europe, and the events preceding it, will receive about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable in instalments.

The House of Representatives, the same day, rejected the bill from the Senate, for the graduation of the price of the public lands; and passed the bill for paying the claim of Massachusetts for the service of her militia, during the last war, amounting to upwards of $400,000.

Both houses sat until sunrise on Sunday morning, and adjourned till six on Monday morning.

*Last Day of the Session.*—In the Senate, on Monday, the President returned the bill authorising a subscription to the stock in the Washington turnpike road company; referring the Senate to his message to the House of Representatives, on returning the bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Washington turnpike company, for his objections to the bill now returned. The Senate thereupon proceeded to reconsider the bill, and on taking the question whether it should pass, notwithstanding the President's objections, the vote was, ayes 21, noes 17. So (two-thirds of the votes being necessary to its passage) the bill was lost.

A committee was then appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that they were ready to adjourn, unless he had other business to lay before them. The committee reported that the President had informed them that he had no further communication to make, except that he had detained the bill in relation to the subscription for the stock in the Louisville and Portland canal company, and the bill in relation to certain light-houses and harbours, for further consideration.

In the House of Representatives, the various engrossed bills were reported, signed, and sent to the President, who afterwards returned them approved; among which were the bills to reduce the duty on salt and molasses, the colonial trade bill, and the bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and also for certain works of internal improvement; with a reservation respecting the latter, that the section which appropriates $8000 for a road from Detroit to Chicago, should not be considered to authorise the extension of the road beyond the limits of the Michigan territory.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. both houses adjourned, *sine die.*

### FOREIGN.

London dates to the 30th of April have been received at New-York.

*The King.*—The accounts respecting the King's sickness are represented to have been of a less satisfactory character than for some days previous. The attacks which the King experiences in his breathing had become more frequent, and yielded less readily to the strong medicines administered for that purpose. His physicians were in almost constant attendance. The following was their bulletin of the 29th April:—

"The King continues much in the same state, with occasional embarrassment in his majesty's breathing."

This bulletin increased the alarm. The complaint of the King is understood to be dropsy in the chest.

*From Colombia.*—The Albany Daily Advertiser contains extracts of letters from Colombia, one of which is dated at Bogota, April 20. They represent that country to be in a state of anarchy and confusion. The influence of foreign ministers is all that prevents a dissolution of the bond of union between the provinces of New-Granada, Venezuela, and Quito. "Bolivar (says the writer) was the only man that could have prevented this state of things; but his fatal ambition has ruined his own fair prospects, and much I fear, his country's too."

### DOMESTIC.

*The Salem Murder.*—Through the vigilence of the committee appointed for that purpose, the murderers of Mr. White, of Salem, have been detected. In consequence of certain disclosures made by a man of the name of Palmer, Joseph J. Knapp, Jun. of Salem, was arrested on suspicion, and has since made a full confession of the facts in relation to the murder. It appears that Knapp married the grand niece of Mr. White, and the daughter of his housekeeper; and having understood, by stating a hypothetical case to a lawyer, that his mother-in-law, being the sole representative of Mr. White's sister, would inherit half of the estate—all the other heirs at law being representatives of a brother—he proposed to his brother, John F. Knapp, to murder Mr. White. His brother replied that he would not do it himself, but he knew who would; he could get Richard Crowninshield, Jr. Crowninshield was employed for that object, by John F. Knapp, at his brother's request, and was to receive, it is said, $1000 for accomplishing the deed. On Friday, 2d April, J. J. Knapp, Jun. went into Mr. White's chamber, and took from the iron chest a will, which he supposed to be Mr. W.'s last will, carried it to Wenham, and kept it in his possession until he heard of Mr. W.'s death, and then destroyed it. On the same day he procured the will, he unbarred the window shutter and unscrewed the window, by which Crowninshield entered. Knapp went to Wenham the same day, and did not return to Salem again until the murder was committed. The murder was committed by Crowninshield alone. He alone was in the house. It was effected by a dirk, and by a bludgeon of hickory, with a large head, loaded with lead. The murder was committed about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock.—Whilst the deed was doing, J. F. Knapp was watching in Brown street. Crowninshield then joined him, and they deposited the bludgeon under the steps of the Howard street church, where it has since been found, Knapp's confession having led to the discovery. The day after the murder, J. F. Knapp and Crowninshield rode to Wenham, where J. J. Knapp, Jun. gave C. all the money he then had, being 100 five-franc pieces; at which time Crowninshield stated to him the manner in which the deed was accomplished. It is understood that Knapp does not implicate any other individuals but R. Crowninshild, Jun. and his own brother.

*Ship Boston-Packet.*—The Boston papers, of Wednesday last, contain the particulars of the loss of the ship Boston-Packet, Capt. Mackay, at sea. She sailed from Charleston, S. C. for Liverpool, laden with cotton, on the 18th of May; and on the 26th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. she was struck with lightning, which set fire to her cargo, not only between decks, but in the lower hold. All attempts to stop its progress were in vain, and the passengers and crew, consisting of twenty-three persons, were compelled to take to the boats. The cabin passengers were, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British navy, and servant; Dr. Wm. Boag and his sister, of Manchester, England, and two others. Miss Boag, the only lady passenger, died the next day, from fatigue. The others remained near the wreck two days, when they were taken up by a vessel bound to Halifax; and two days afterwards they were put on board a vessel bound to Boston, where they arrived on Tuesday last. After landing, Admiral Coffin authorised his agent to present Capt. Mackay with a check for $500. The ship was insured in Boston to the amount of $20,000. The cargo was probably insured elsewhere.

*The Moral Sense.*—Mr. Everett, in his speech against the Indian bill, introduced official statements, that the Indians who had emigrated west of the Mississippi, were in a very destitute and suffering condition; so much so, indeed, that the living child had often been buried with the dead mother, for want of sustenance. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, said that the gentleman's appeal to the sympathy of the house, reminded him of an old maid, of his acquaintance, who pitied a goose because it had to go barefoot in winter. Mr. Everett replied, that he could see no resemblance between the two cases; and if the honourable member could do so, he envied him neither his discernment nor his humanity.—*Wash. Spec.*

*Pistareens.*—The Daily Troy Sentinel states, that the Bank of Troy and the Farmers' Bank have come to a resolution, the former by a vote of its board of direction, to receive pistareens by the piece, at *sixteen cents.* It is presumed that the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank of that city will also adopt the same resolution.—*Alb. D. Advertiser.*

*Canal Revenue.*—The amount of toll paid to the collector at Albany, on merchandise cleared at his office for the Erie and Champlain canals, during the first six weeks business of this season, up to the first day of June, is $59,617.

The nomination of *John Randolph* as minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Middleton, recalled, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The renomination of *M. M. Noah*, as surveyor of the port of New-York, has been confirmed by the Senate, ayes 22, noes 22; the Vice-President giving his casting vote in the affirmative.

*James B. Thornton*, of New-Hampshire, is appointed second comptroller of the treasury, in the place of Isaac Hill, rejected.

*Mr. Adams*, ex-President of the United States, and his lady, have returned to their summer residence in Quincy, Mass. Mr. Adams' health is said to be very good; but Mrs. A.'s is still delicate.

The circuit court of the U. States sitting in Philadelphia, have passed sentence of death on the mail robbers, Wilson & Porter. The day of execution will be determined by the President.

*Victory Birdseye*, of Onondaga, is appointed special counsel in the Morgan trials, in the place of John C. Spencer, resigned.

### MARRIED,

In Hartford, Conn. Rev. *Robert Shaw*, of Hoosick, New-York, to Miss *Sarah Jane Hooker*, of Hartford.

In Watervliet, on the 2d inst. *Governeur Morris Wilkins*, Esq. to Miss *Catharine Van Rensselaer*, daughter of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

### DEATHS.

At Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, on Monday the 10th ult. Miss *Affa Warner*, daughter of Deacon Aaron Warner, of that town, aged twenty-three years. It is not to flatter the *living*, by praising the *dead*, nor to administer consolation to those who grieve, by calling up the virtues of the departed one, that this article is presented to the public eye. The only object is to add another item of testimony to the mass of evidence already on record, that the religion of Jesus has power to disarm and overcome the "last enemy." This young lady, surrounded by friends, bound by earthly attachments, and looking to earthly prospects, such as are most calculated to make life seem "a thing to be desired," was yet found "ready," when her Lord came. She bowed to the summons which called her from these friends, and attachments, and prospects, not with the reluctant submission of those who yield because they *must* yield; but with the cheerful alacrity of one who hears and obeys the call of a revered and beloved friend, an adorned Lord and Master. She died of consumption, after an illness of four months. When it became evident that her disease was fixed, she deemed it not her *hard fate* to die, but her proper business to exchange worlds. She looked not at the grave as her gloomy habitation, but to heaven as her pleasant and glorious home. She thought not of death as an enemy to be feared, but as the messenger of her heavenly Father, obeying its Lord and hers; and of dying, not as of paying an unwelcome debt, but as the appointed means of exchanging a corruptible for an incorruptible inheritance; a mortal for an immortal life; earth for heaven. "*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*"—*Comm.*

In Rome, on the 31st ult. Mr. *Daniel W. Knight*, aged 65. Mr. Knight had been for more than twenty years a deacon in the presbyterian church in this village, and was much respected by all who knew him, and his death will cause mourning in the church of which he was an officer, as well as among his immediate relatives. But they are called to mourn for one who had hope in Christ, and who has been gathered into the fold of the Redeemer above, like a shock of corn fully ripe.—*Oneida Rep.*

In Geneseo, the 28th ult. Mr. *David Wheeler*, a soldier of the revolution, aged 73.


GRASS & CRADLE SCYTHES.

15 dozen superior Grass Scythes;
12 doz. do. Cradle Do.
For sale low, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
*Utica, June* 8, 1830. 23w3

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HITCHCOCK, M. D. has taken the office over No. 85, Genesee street, and offers his professional services to whoever may want them.
*Utica, March* 23, 1830. 12

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, at their new Stand, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received an extensive assortment of Theological, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books; among which are the following:—

Cruden's Concordance, a new edition, Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, Jahn's Archæology, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Hebrew Bibles, (with points), Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy, Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, Elements of Biblical Theology, Stuart's Commentary on the Hebrews, Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, Payne's Elements of Mental & Moral Science, Robinson's Greek Lexicon, Payson's Sermons, Gaston's Collections, Witherspoon on Justification, Montgomery's Universal Prayer, Memoirs of the Life of Summerfield, new ed. Marsh's Epitome of Ecclesiastical History, Memoir of Dr. Payson, Dick's Philosophy of Religion, Do. Christian Philopher, Assistant to Family Religion, Wood on Inspiration, James' Christian Charity Explained, Drew on the Soul, Memoirs of Mrs. Huntington, Do. of Mrs. Judson, Portens' Lectures, Life of Rev. Philip Henry, father of the author of the Commentaries, Life of Brown, James' Family Monitor, Memoir of Rev. S. J. Mills, new edition, Do. of Rev. Pliny Fisk, Fairchild Family, Fanny Woodbury, Mann's Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity, Christian Pattern, Pollok's Course of Time, (a variety), Pond's Sermon on the Divinity of Christ, Omnipresence of the Deity, a poem, by Rob't Montgomery, Natural History of Enthusiasm, Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity, Humphrey on the Sabbath, Henry's & Scott's Bibles, Family, Polyglot, Common and Pocket Bibles, a great variety.

Dewees' Works, Cooper's Surgery, Bell's Anatomy, Hooper's Dictionary, new ed. in 1 & 2 vols. Good's Study of Medicine, Eclectic Dispensatory, Webster's Chemistry, Do. abridged, United States Pharmacopia.

Dwight's Travels in the north of Germany, Flint's Travels & Residence in Mississippi, Irving's Life of Columbus, (abg'd), Heber's Travels in India, Do. Poems, Records of Women and other Poems, by Mrs. Hemans, Memoir of Emmet, by C G. Haines, The Family Library, comprising the History of the Jews and the Life of Napoleon, Crabb's Synonymes, new ed. Moore's Life of Byron, Northern Traveller, for 1830.

Babcock's Arithmetic, Mrs. Lincoln's Familiar Lectures on Botany, Child's Botany, Jameison's Rhetoric, Hassler's Geometry, Whelpley's Compend, Hale's History of the United States.

*Also*, An extensive and beautiful variety of *CHILDREN's BOOKS;* and a good assortment of English and American *STATIONARY;* all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. *Utica, June* 8, 1830.

PETER PARLEY's GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will soon be prepared to supply Booksellers on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The other publications of this author are well known. Respecting the present work the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser remark—"It seems to us to be one of the best elementary books ever written, and calculated most eminently to advance youth in the knowledge of geography. It contains nine maps, together with seventy-five engravings, representing the costume, customs, &c. of different nations, and views of noted public buildings.—The questions and descriptions cannot but interest children; and being interested, they must learn.
*Utica, June* 8, 1830.

*Franklin Primer—Improved Reader—and American Class-Book.*

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a supply of these very popular School Books, recently recommended by the Boston Convention of School Teachers. [This meeting was attended by more than two hundred persons, consisting of gentlemen, teachers, and other friends of education, from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont.] H. & T. will soon be prepared to supply Booksellers with these Works, on the same terms with the publisher at Greenfield.
*Utica, June* 8, 1830.

PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOM & MUSIC STORE.

GEORGE DUTTON informs the Public, that he is receiving from the manufactories of Dubois & Stodert and Rob't & Wm. Nunns, an excellent assortment of Piano Fortes, which he offers at the New-York prices, from $160 to $400; and he begs the opportunity to say, that their instruments are too well known, to need any other notice concerning them, than that they are *here* offered for sale. Nor does the advertiser solicit the patronage of the public, further than his skill in selection and honesty in dealing shall justify, or the apparent satisfaction of all his former patrons and purchasers shall prove him deserving. Yet he nevertheless does not consider himself so infallible in taste and judgment, but that he will be very happy to have those who may wish to purchase call and examine for themselves.

All kinds of Musical Instruments, &c. as usual; and last, but not least, a GRAND CABINET ORGAN, built by Erben & Hall, of New-York, comprising the stops, dulciana, diapason, violano, and clarionet. It is voiced for the parlour; the tones of a richness and purity unequalled, and in point of elegance it challenges with safety its equal in this country; and it must be considered a great acquisition to the parlour of any gentleman attached to sacred, martial, or patoral music.
*Utica, June* 9, 1830. 23w6

AN AGRICULTURAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

IS now opened in the town of Marshall, within one mile of Waterville, where youth will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches taught in the best Academies, on the most approved method. Youth will be received into the family with their instructors, take their meals with them, and be under their constant supervision. They will be removed from the temptations, vices and dissipations so prevalent in villages. All their recreations and exercises will be directed with a view to their future usefulness, to render them active, industrious, intelligent, and moral. The terms for board, tuition, &c. will be as low as are afforded in the best established schools. Employment on the farm, and in the mechanic shop, connected with the school, will be furnished for all who wish, for which a full compensation will be allowed. ELY BURCHARD.
*Marshall, June* 7, 1830. 23w3

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.
*Utica, April* 6, 1830. 14

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.
*Utica, April* 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.
*Utica, April* 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,
*April* 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—
80 boxes Raisins, 30 drums Figs,
50 do. Lemons, 10 do. Sultana Raisins,
20 do. Oranges, 40 bales Almonds, &c. &c.
PARKER & HASTINGS,
*April* 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by
*April* 6, 1830. [14] PARKER & HASTINGS.

## POETRY AND MUSIC.

*From the Vermont Chronicle.*

### A FOREIGNER'S THOUGHTS.

'Tis sweet to muse in night's lone hour,
On scenes forever fled;
On life's young spring, when ev'ry flower
For me seem'd only spread;
On friends, on kindred, lov'd, though gone,
Now ever from my view;
But most, *fond mother*, when alone,
My thoughts return to you.

'Twere else most strange, since yours from me
Are never once withdrawn;
Your sigh the midnight silence notes,
And lonely morning dawn.
To thee the hours of social joy
Are hours of grief; since he
Whose joys are thine, whose grief you share,
*May be* in agony.

I think of this, and weep. How kind
You always were to me!
What rapture 'twas in sport to climb
In childhood on your knee!
You chid me whiles; then wip'd away
The tear thus caus'd; and smil'd
With *mother's smile*; then kiss'd; then pray'd
For blessings on your child.

Can I forget those days of bliss?
What, strike from life's dear page
The scenes of precious youthfulness,
Life's stay through every stage?
Oh no! Though filial love's, at most,
But *episode* with me,
Yet thy fond love of me makes up
Your perfect history.

I think too, how, when sickness came,
With what assiduous care
You watch'd, more free, more constantly,
Than vestal worshipper.
O how the *mother's* midnight prayer
Was treasur'd up on high,
That heaven would heal her wasting care,
And spare the *widow's* sigh;
Might lead me with a father's love,
Through life's oft tempting road,
In mercy for my sins reprove,
*But still to be my God.*

Thy faithful Lord has heard thy cries;
He still has been my guard;
To Him now mine shall frequent rise,
To grant thee thy reward.

Lov'd parent, may He bless thee still,
With mercies from his throne,
Till, being full of days and grace,
He'll kindly call thee home.
And there mayst thou thy *wanderer* meet,
To endlessly record,
In songs and hallelujahs sweet,
*The grace of Christ the Lord.* D.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AFRICAN COLONISATION.

**To the People of the State of New-York, and particularly to the Clergy of all denominations.**

In reference to the approaching anniversary of our national existence, the undersigned beg leave to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the great work of African Colonisation. It is well known to them, that a flourishing colony of free blacks, containing now about fifteen hundred souls, has been planted by American benevolence on the coast of Africa; and that in many parts of the Union it has been customary to connect the claims of those engaged in this effort, upon the patronage and support of the American people, with the annual recurrence of our great national jubilee.

The advantages which may be expected to result to our own country, from the removal of our free coloured population, are too obvious to require comment; but it would be taking too narrow a view of the subject were we to confine the benefits of African colonisation to our own country, or to the present age. The establishment of a civilised community on the slave coast, and the introduction of knowledge, christianity and freedom, into that region of barbarism, may justly be ranked among the most important movements of the present age. We therefore earnestly solicit the co-operation and patronage of the people of New York. As yet we have done but little, as a state, in aid of this object; although several individuals have made liberal contributions and devoted to it much of their attention. We have also gratefully to acknowledge the contributions of several congregations during the past year. There are in this state, more than fifteen hundred religious societies. A collection of even a small amount, in each of them, on the ensuing fourth of July, would produce a sum, honourable to our state, and most useful to the parent institution; and this without inconvenience to ourselves, or prejudice to other objects of benevolence. May we not hope that a measure so simple, but at the same time so full of benefit to ourselves and others, will be generally adopted? Will not the intelligent, the patriotic, and the warm hearted people of New-York, take pleasure in furthering the great work thus presented to their patronage? We trust they will. Indeed, when we remember that the approaching anniversary of our national independence, is also the christian Sabbath, and that the combined influence of religion and patriotism will then appeal to the bosoms of our citizens, we cannot but hope that a simultaneous and honourable effort will be made on that day in aid of this cause.

Impressed with these sentiments, we do respectfully, but urgently, request the several religious communities within this state, and the clergy of all denominations, to take measures for presenting this subject to their respective congregations, on Sunday, the fourth day of July next, and for taking up collections on that day in aid of the American Colonisation Society. The monies so collected, may either be forwarded directly to the Parent Society at Washington, or to Richard Yates, Esq. cashier of the New-York State Bank, and treasurer of this Society, at the pleasure of the donors.

In conclusion, the undersigned repeat their deep conviction, that the happiness and fame of our beloved country, and the present and future welfare of large portions of the human race, are so intimately connected with the subject of their present appeal, as to justify and to demand, in the judgment of reason and humanity, the warmest feeling and the most active exertions.

JOHN SAVAGE, *President.*
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, } *Managers.*
HARMANUS BLEECKER, }
CHARLES R. WEBSTER, }
JABEZ D. HAMMOND, }
JOHN WILLARD, }
R. V. DE WITT, Secretary of the New-York State Colonisation Society.
*Albany, May 25, 1830.*

*From the Connecticut Observer.*

### MOURNING APPAREL.

There are several important considerations which induce me to approve of the decision of those who have trampled on the neck of the tyrant fashion, and determined to abandon the custom of wearing mourning apparel.

1. As a general practice, it is no real expression of grief for the loss of our friends, nor is it so considered. It is adopted by all classes; by the conscientious heir, whose heart beats with joy at an event which puts him in possession of his idol, as well as by those who are affected with the purest emotions of sorrow. An English writer has remarked, that "the very time that a man shall mourn, and the very time that he shall only half mourn, and the very time that he shall cease to mourn, are fixed for him by the world, whatever may be the duration of his own sorrow!"

2. It is no mark of respect for departed relatives. The dark habiliments are assumed, whether the deceased was virtuous or vicious, honest or fradulent, sober or intemperate; whether he was a wise man or a fool, a Christian or an infidel, a blessing or a curse to society.

3. It imparts no consolation to the bosom of sorrow. It alleviates not the woe which flows from the bereaved heart. It offers no balm to its wounds. It equally fails to assuage excessive grief, and to excite that which is proper.

4. As a memento of departed worth it is superfluous. The heart of true friendship needs it not; the object of its affection is engraven there too deeply to be effaced. The mock mourner is unaffected by its sable hue.

5. It conveys no moral or religious instruction to the mind. It excites no mourning for sin; no submission to God; no desires after heaven. Neither the solemn realities of the scene of death, nor the affecting and admonitory truths of the word of God, can be enforced by it.

Our objections to the custom are founded principally on its positive evils.

1. It is extravagant, and absorbs a large amount of funds which might be appropriated to useful purposes.

2. It presents strong temptation to pride and dishonesty, and has often robbed the widow and fatherless of their bread, and the creditor of his due.

3. It is a violation of the command, "Be ye not conformed to this world."

4. It diverts the attention from the voice of the Almighty, in his instructive providence. It occupies the mind, as well as the hands, in that solemn period, which is so peculiarly favourable for the soul to retire within itself and contemplate its character and destiny. It appears to be an artful and successful device of the adversary of man to disqualify him for obeying the command of his God, "In the day of adversity consider."

*From the National Philanthropist.*

### THE THEATRE.

It is the opinion of the friends of morality, of different professions and occupations, that theatrical amusements are so directly demoralising, in their tendency, that they ought to be discontinued. There can be no doubt, that this opinion would be more extensively embraced, were it generally known, by what means theatres are sustained. It is believed by those, who have the opportunity of judging on the subject, that were the sale of ardent spirits to be stopped in the theatres, the income arising from other sources could not support them. Let this fact be demonstrated, and there can be no longer a doubt remaining, respecting the tendency of these establishments; and it would be seen, also, that the most direct and efficient method of putting them down, would be to effect the discontinuance of the dram selling business, in and about them. It will require a long while, before public opinion can reach those dark retreats of dissipation and vice. When the more respectable of the theatre-going have become disgusted with the corrupting scenes which invariably present themselves at the theatre, and wholly withdraw from their patronage, then the abandoned and dissolute will still resort thither for purposes of beastly gratification. It therefore would appear to be a subject, properly coming within the province of municipal regulations. Ought not the municipal authorities of every city where there is a theatre, to institute inquiries respecting the effect of such establishments on public morals, and devise means for their utter abolishment, if they are found incapable of being converted to a public good? If theatres can be made to answer a valuable purpose to the community, without at the same time tending to public injury, all that we would contend for, would be to have a sufficient effort made by the proper authorities to bring about the change. But if this cannot be done, and we doubt whether it can, we shall insist upon it that they ought to be put down. Nothing can come more appropriately within the province of the municipal authorities, than those measures necessary to guard the foundation, on which our useful institutions are based.—And what, we would ask, is that foundation, but public virtue? When a wise man ascertains, that an insidious stream has turned from its wonted channel, and is undermining the foundation of his dwelling, he sets himself to the work of tracing it to its source, that he may give it a different direction, and thus prevent his house from falling into ruins. So vigilent should the guardians of the public weal be, in tracing to their proper sources those vices and abominations, which are threatening to lay in ruins our beautiful institutions, that none of them shall be allowed to exist, without detection, and the proper measures taken to annihilate them. And the people ought to see, that the guardianship of their interests is entrusted in proper hands.

### THEATRES RUNNING DOWN.

*A Comedian starved out.*—The Patriot states, that "Wemyss, a comedian, and we believe manager, has left the stage, to sell lottery tickets. His first advertisement is headed, *Starved out.*" We are sorry to have any one starved in this country of plenty, but we regret that such should endeavour to get bread by selling lottery tickets. An industrious man can do better, and certainly do more honourably, in other employments. If we do not mistake much in the "signs of the times," there will be ere long a general turn out among this class of citizens, to seek for some new employment. The formation of lyceums, and the establishment of scientific lectures, are gaining favour so rapidly in this community, especially with the young, as will very soon, in our opinion, destroy all taste for theatrical performances. The community want something more substantial to feed upon; something that will raise the standard of morals, and inform the *mind*; and they will have it too—mountebanks, &c. &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Christian Watchman.*

### SOLITUDE.

In solitude we commune with ourselves under the character of spiritual and immortal beings, and ponder on those paths which we are treading to eternity. It is the hallowed ground which religion has in every age chosen for herself. There her inspiration is felt, and her secret mysteries elevate the soul; there falls the tear of contrition; there rises towards heaven the sigh of the heart; there the soul melts with all the tenderness of devotion, and pours itself forth before him who made and redeemed it. The great and worthy, the pious and virtuous, have ever been addicted to serious retirement; but a total seclusion from the world is so far from being the perfection of religion, that it is no other than the abuse of it.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

### M. GAILLIE.

This gentleman, many of our readers will recollect, returned from Africa to France some year and a half ago, and was splendidly rewarded for having visited Timbuctoo. An account of his journey has been published, and is noticed in the London Quarterly Review for March. The reviewer strongly suspects that the whole story is a fiction, and that M. Caillie has never seen Timbuctoo. His account of Major Lang's residence in that city, said to be received from an authentic source, is pronounced "utterly incorrect." Other errors, fitted to excite suspicion, are mentioned.—*Vt. Chron.*

### MODE OF PRESERVING BUTTER.

Common salt is the only substance hitherto employed for the preservation of butter. I have made many experiments on this subject, and the following method appears to me preferable to the old one, as it preserves to the butter a more agreeable flavour, and a better colour, and renders it less liable to become rancid.

Take one part of loaf sugar, one part of saltpetre, and two parts of pure salt; mix and reduce them to a fine powder. As soon as butter is perfectly worked, (to extract the buttermilk), work into it one ounce of the above mixture to each pound, and pack it immediately, and as closely as possible, into pots, and smooth the tops over carefully. Then cover the pots over with fine linen cloth, and tie a piece of wet parchment, or bladder, over the whole. After a few days, it will be found that the butter has settled, and no longer fills the pots completely. They must then be filled up, taking care that no space be left. Then pour over the top, a small quantity of butter, melted at a low temperature; sprinkle over the surface a small quantity of the above mixture, and stop the pots as tight as possible to exclude the atmospheric air. They should not be again opened, until the butter is wanted for use. In this manner butter may be preserved several years. I have had it at the end of two years as fine flavoured as in the first months.

It should be remarked, that butter prepared in this manner is not fit for use in less than a fortnight, after being packed. By that time it will have acquired a very agreeable flavour, and so fresh, that persons who are in the habit of eating salted butter, can hardly believe that it has been salted at all.

On opening the pots care should be taken to use the top first, and not to cut down by the side. And if all the butter contained in one pot is not to be used immediately, what remains should be covered with the same care as first; or it may be kept covered with brine.

Butter may also be preserved by working into it a portion of pure honey, which imparts to it a very agreeable flavour, and renders it very valuable for aged persons, and those who have weak stomachs. I have seen butter preserved in this manner, which had been kept for several years, and which showed no tendency to become rancid. One ounce of honey to the pound. E.

The classic historian tells us, that, some centuries ago, a Roman army, headed by their most illustrious chief, visited a small and obscure island of the Atlantic, where the people were brutal and degraded, and as wild as the wildest beasts; and the then chief orator of Rome, in writing to a friend, said, "There is a slave-ship arrived in the Tiber, laden with slaves from this island;" but, he adds, "Don't take one of them; they are not fit for use." This very island was Britain.

### NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ashes,* | |
| Pot, ton | $107 50a |
| Pearl | 117 50a |
| *Candles,* | |
| Mould | 11 1-2a12 |
| Dipped | 10a10 1-2 |
| *Clover-Seed,* | |
| Per lb | 6 1-4a7 |
| *Coffee,* | |
| Havana | 11a13 |
| Java | 14a15 |
| *Cotton,* | |
| Upland | 8a10 |
| Louisiana | 10a12 |
| Alabama | 9a11 |
| *Feathers,* | |
| Live American, lb | 35a36 |
| *Fish,* | |
| Dry cod, cwt | $2 12a2 37 |
| Scale | 1 50a1 62 |
| Pickled, bbl | 3 50a3 75 |
| Mackarel, No 1, | 5 25a5 87 |
| Shad, Con. mess | 8 50a9 00 |
| Herring | 3 50a3 62 |
| *Flax,* | |
| American | 7a7 3-4 |
| *Flour & Meal,* | |
| N. Y. super. bbl | 4 75a4 87 |
| Western (canal) | 4 87a5 00 |
| Rye flour | 3 00a3 12 |
| Indian meal | 2 25a2 37 |
| *Grain,* | |
| Wheat, northern | 95a1 00 |
| —— western | 1 04a1 06 |
| Rye | 57a60 |
| Corn, north yellow | 50a51 |
| Oats | 36a37 |
| Barley | 68a |
| Beans, 7 bush's | 7 50a8 00 |
| *Hides,* | |
| LaPlata, lb | 14a15 |
| S. A. horse, p'ce | 1 75a1 87 |
| *Hops,* | |
| First sort, lb | 9a |
| *Lumber,* | |
| B'rds, pine, M | 15 00a16 00 |
| Plank, pine, | 30 00a35 00 |
| Scantling, | 15 00a16 00 |
| Do oak, | 20 00a25 00 |
| Shingles, b'dle | 2 50a3 50 |
| Oak timb. sq ft | 20a25 |
| Hoops, per M | 25 00a |
| Staves, pipe | 38 00a40 00 |
| —— hhd | 27 00a30 00 |
| —— bbl | 21 00a22 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Leather,* | |
| Sole, oak tanned, lb | 19a22 |
| —— hemlock, | 18a23 |
| Dressed up. side, | 1 75a2 62 |
| Undressed do | 1 50a2 25 |
| *Molasses,* | |
| New-Orleans, gal | 28a29 |
| *Oil,* | |
| Whale, gal | 28a30 |
| Sperm, summer st'd | 64a65 |
| —— winter do | 70a |
| Linseed, Amer | 82a |
| *Provisions,* | |
| Beef, mess, bbl | 7 50a7 75 |
| —— prime | 5 25a5 50 |
| Pork, mess | 11 50a12 00 |
| —— prime | 9 12a9 25 |
| Hams, north, lb | 9a10 |
| Butter, NY dairy | 12a16 |
| Hog's Lard | 5a6 |
| Cheese, Amer | 6a7 |
| *Rice,* | |
| Prime, 100lbs | 2 50a3 00 |
| *Salt,* | |
| Turks-Island, bush | 47a43 |
| Liverpool ground | 45a46 |
| *Sugar,* | |
| Havana, white, lb | 12a14 |
| —— brown | 9a10 |
| New-Orleans | 7a8 |
| Loaf | 17a19 |
| Lump | 15a16 |
| *Tallow,* | |
| American, lb | 6 1-2a7 |
| *Teas,* | |
| Bohea, lb | 30a32 |
| Souchong | 50a75 |
| Hyson-skin | 45a75 |
| Young-Hyson | 70a1 12 |
| Hyson | 85a1 15 |
| Gunpowder | 1 10a1 30 |
| Imperial | 1 10a1 30 |
| *Tobacco,* | |
| Richmond, lb | 4 1-2a6 |
| Cuba | 14a25 |
| *Wines,* | |
| Madeira, gal | 1 25a2 25 |
| Port | 75a1 75 |
| Teneriffe, L P | 82a1 25 |
| *Wool,* | |
| Merino, Amer fl. lb | 32a36 |
| —— pulled | 32a35 |
| Common | 18a25 |
| Spinning | 18a33 |
| Amer Hatters | 20a28 |


### TO THE AFFLICTED.

AT the earnest solicitations of his friends in Utica, and its vicinity, the Subscriber has returned to this place. The favourable encouragement he has received during the past winter, has induced him to take a house in Bleecker street, near the market, for a year; where his Medical Apparatus will be kept, and attendance given to those who make application. It has proved most efficacious in the following complaints, viz:—Nervous and spasmodic affections generally, nervous headache, weakness of the eyes, torpid state of the optic nerves, and the inflammatory stage; pains in the side, stomach and breast; chronic inflammation, rheumatic complaints, sciatic gout, spasmodic fits, contraction of the joints, ligaments and muscles; hysteria and weakness, palsy, gravel, and rickets; diabetes, indigestion, and delirium; diseased liver or kidneys, quinsy in the throat, dsypepsia, jaundice, and obstructions generally, which are the cause of most of these complaints. The operations will restore tone to the relaxed fibres, and equalise the circulation through the system, without giving pain or shock. The mode of administering medicine is thro' the power of electrical and galvanic fluids, being medicated and applied locally, or infused thro' the system, if necessary. From want of attention to these fluids, their property and use, by ministers of health, have been very much neglected. It is a given point, that the specific property of these fluids acts as a sedative, allaying morbid activity; secondly, as a stimulant; and lastly, as a deobstruent. It is also well known that the vital functions cannot be kept up, without the influence of these fluids, in exciting the action of the stomach, promoting digestion, and keeping up an equilibrium, and thereby promoting healthy secretions and excretions. Many of the most painful and lingering disorders which embitter human life, may be so far relieved, if not cured, as to make life comfortable and pleasant. My experience of twenty years, after going through four years study, satisfies me of the want of attention to this branch of physic.—Certificates from patients cured by the Medical Apparatus, will be open for inspection.

Doct. D. BUDLONG.
*Utica, May 25, 1830.* 21w3

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary to the Store of Mr. Oren Clark, on Whitesboro street, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

*Utica, April 6, 1830.* M. HITCHCOCK.

### DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints* of *children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street.

*August 25, 1829.* 34

### Dr. STERRY's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensatory, Whitesboro' street. *July 28, 1829.* 30

### REVISED STATUTES.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received, Notes on the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as originally published in the Ontario Messenger, pointing out the principal alterations made by them in the common and statute law. *Utica, April 27, 1830.*

### FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

*Utica, August 18, 1829.* 33

### Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July 17, 1829.*

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, aud relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan. 6, 1830.*

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July 17, 1829.*

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June 10, 1829.*

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, in the store of Mr. Oren Clark, on Whitesboro' street, Utica. *July 28, 1829.* 30

### MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

*Diseases.*—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

*To the Editor of the Western Recorder.*

Sir—I consider it the duty of every man to give publicity to any thing, coming immediately under his observation, that may tend to the benefit of the human family. I therefore give the following statement, in good faith, and from the conviction that it will prove serviceable to many:—

Abraham Vanderpool has been employed in my stone ware factory several months; during which time he had one of the most inveterate and offensive ulcerated sore legs that ever came within my notice; and, in fact, the fetor arising from it was such as drove each man successively from my employ, almost as soon as engaged. He was directed to commence using Dr. Marshall's Amtbrosion. A few bottles of this article removed the offensive smell, *healed the part entirely*, and improved his health in a very high degree. The effect of this medicine was truly astonishing. I shall only add, that this man had been in the hospital at Philadelphia for several months, and left it uncured; and has since had considerable but ineffectual medical aid. AMOS GAY.

*Utica, Dec. 31, 1829.*

New-Hartford, *July, 1829.*

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

*To Dr. G. Marshall.*

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

*To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.*

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficul operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

*To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.*

To be had of Mr. John Williams, Messrs. Storrs & Co. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, and Messrs. Hitchcock & Swan, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, No. 93, Genesee street, Utica.
*August 25, 1829.* 34

### REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

*Utica, June 16, 1829.* 24

### HITCHCOCK's NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov. 17, 1829.* 46

### SWELLED NECK, KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec. 16, 1828.*

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

*Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.*

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

### ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March 10, 1829.* 10

### GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

*Utica, Dec. 15, 1829.* 50

### TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

*July 28, 1828.* L. HOLBROOK.


DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 17th, 1829.

51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

DEFAULT being made in paying monies due on a mortgage, executed November 17th, A. D. 1826, by Zacharias Weaver, of Vernon, Oneida county, to Asa Willard, and recorded at the clerk's office of Oneida county, in book L. of mortgages, pages 44, 45, and 46, of premises situated in Vernon aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty seven in the late Oneida purchase; bounded southerly by lands of the Oneida Indians, westerly by the land of Reuben King, northerly by the lands of Briggs Jewett, easterly by lands belonging to the heirs of Andrew Langdon; containing forty-eight acres, be the same more or less; subject to a mortgage to the people of the state of New-York, executed by Daniel Freeman: Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Shelburne Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the tenth day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The sum due on said mortgage will be $251.88, the twenty-fifth day of May instant.—Dated May 19, 1830. ASA WILLARD, *Assignee.*

E. Allen, *Att'y.* 21


### TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.